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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Mass Strike Hits San Francisco

Union Weapon Has Never Won

Russia Is for Eastern Locarno

Germany May Need League Aid

Tibet Reports a Baby Found

Do Women Lose Jobs to Men?

SAN FRANCISCO feels the blight of a general strike. Street cars and taxis halt, grocery stores begin to run out of provisions, 2000 restaurants close for lack of help, business in the city is nearly demoralized. There is $12,000,000 worth of emergency food in warehouses, but a teamsters' strike makes it unavailable. Other Pacific coast cities are threatened with similar general strikes, all growing out of the maritime workers' strike which has been on since May 9. Wages and hours are not main issues, but the dispute hinges on union recognition and union control of the hiring halls. Governor Merriam and Mayor Rossi promise to get produce trucks through the strikers' picket lines to San Francisco, even if machine guns must be used to open the way—A multitude is thrown into suffering and danger because two factions deadlock over issues not vital to the community.

¶ San Francisco union labor leaders, in precipitating a general strike, are using a terrific weapon which in notable instances has failed. Great Britain saw a general strike in May, 1926. The Government organized volunteers, moved food and supplies, and the strike collapsed. Sweden saw a general strike result in disaster for the strikers in 1914. Cuba's general strike of July, 1933, which saw President Machado flee, was broken. The first general strike attempted in the United States was in Seattle, Wash., in February, 1919. I. W. W. agitators figured in it. It was called off without gaining its ends. In a general strike organized labor often far oversteps its rights—Then outraged public sentiment operates to defeat the strikers.

¶ San Francisco, one of the most strongly unionized of American cities, has been through bitter strikes before. With the western spirit of fair play, it has suffered uncomplainingly while industrial issues were being fought out. It realizes now that organized labor is trying to gain the power for itself A. F. of L. leaders have tried to read into the NRA codes. But the reckless hand of radicals and the plotting of Communists are elements in the present situation and jeopardize organized labor's big stake—The country watches to see how tolerant, but courageous San Francisco will meet this difficult crisis.

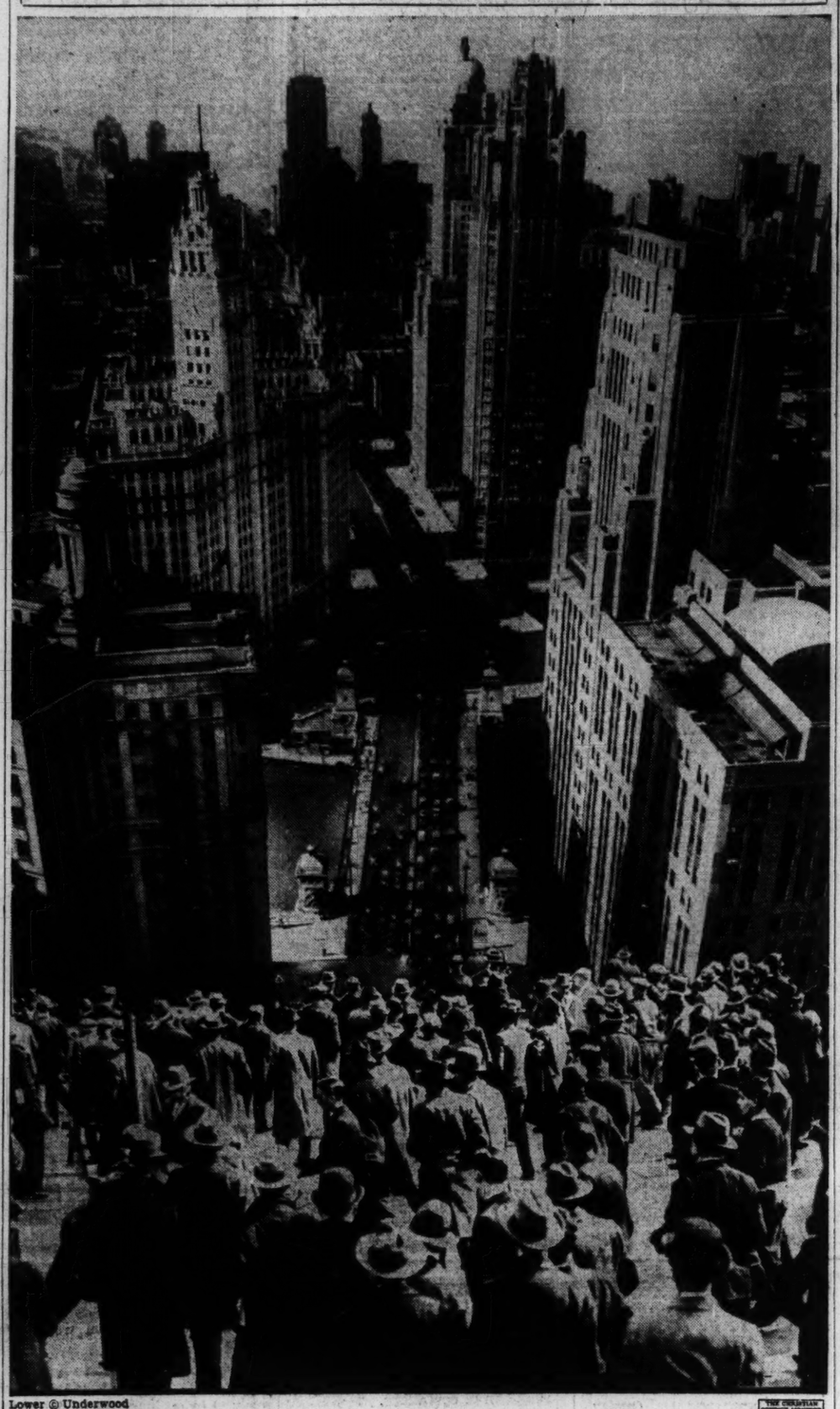
¶ Moscow announces Russia's vigorous support of a Locarno of the East without reservations. Declaring Britain's backing of the plan has made a world-wide impression, the government organ, Izvestia, says the proposed pact involves only three points: the participants agree not to fight one another, guarantee existing borders, and pledge their combined strength against an aggressor. Izvestia is disappointed at Germany's hesitation. It asks a pertinent question—Does Germany assume responsibility for refusing to support the peace of eastern Europe?

¶ London prophesies Germany's official return to Geneva before September. With Britain and Italy approving and urging France's plan for a Locarno of the East part, Germany and Poland find themselves isolated unless they agree and come in. Germany's return to the League would give it a bargaining advantage on this pact matter if Russia knocks at the League's door. Germany's single vote in the League Council could keep Russia out. Some say an Eastern Locarno and disarmament are unrelated—But Britain backs the former mainly to help the latter come to pass.

¶ Tibet is excited over a report that a baby "reincarnating" the Dalai Lama has been found, who will eventually rule over all members of the Buddhist faith. Search has gone on steadily for an infant born as the Dalai Lama expired in December, to be identified as the rightful successor, the searching priests say, by certain marks on the body. But the banished Panchen Lama, who wishes to be the head of Buddhism, arrives at Peiping by airplane and soon will start for Lhasa by camel caravan—It wouldn't do to fly into Tibet, which never saw a railroad train or automobile.

¶ Colorado Springs hears the National Association of Business and Professional Women declare women must have more economic security. The 44 state presidents in session report community attitudes throughout the country as beginning to express discrimination against women and a definite preference for men in employment, regardless of the need of individual women or their dependents. The attack on women jobholders begins with efforts to oust married women. This movement, which is to be combatted, rests on a familiar basis—It is the old human fear that there's never enough of anything good to go round.

Eyes Are on Chicago—New Deal Crossroads



Lower © Underwood

Here in the Midwest Metropolis Lines Converge in All Activities, so That It Makes an Anvil for Toughening Rooseveltism and Recovery. In This Composite Symbolic Picture the People Watch and Wait.

Roosevelt Recovery Splits Classes

Investigator Finds That Wherever He Goes and Whomever He Talks With the Inevitable Result Is a Distinct Sorting Into Varying Strata—Small Towns Hold President in the Balance

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16—"It'll be the small towns that'll hold the balance on Roosevelt," said the most penetrating observer of my acquaintance, as we sat in one of Chicago's tower offices and gazed into the heat murk over the lake.

"Absolutely right," agreed a new acquaintance, also a trained observer, who has been spending most of the past year in combing for news the towns, cities and farms in the six or eight states northwest of Chicago.

They were commenting on a remark I had regretfully made; regretfully, because Americans hate to speak of class lines and class opposition. But I had been bound to point out that everywhere I have been the issue of "Roosevelt: yes or no?" has produced a sharp line of class cleavage, with not more than 10 or 15 per cent of exceptions to the general rule.

The division seems more distinct in Chicago than anywhere else. I secured statements from bankers, industrialists, political leaders, farmers, business executives, all addressed to the Monitor. Unfortunately, they were all eager first to hear about Washington; the hardest job of this trip has been for me to ask the questions, rather than let the other fellow monopolize them. But their own answers showed that the man of established interests, who is running a business or a bank here, too, is extremely critical of the Washington experiments.

When I stepped out into the street, or into working-class districts, as I have had to do to find much pro-Roosevelt sentiment, it was quite another story.

So my friend's remark that "the small towns'll hold the balance" was extremely pertinent. Already, it seems to me, there is a tendency for these lesser communities—particularly those which were Republican of old—to revert to type. They constitute, in a word, the great American middle class—the backbone of this and any nation. It was their vote which built up Mr. Roosevelt's great 1932 majority.

Are they changing?

Well, there is a strong tendency toward change, alongside the continued and still vigorous support given a President of action. But many arguments used against the Administration are extremely telling in the villages. They are arguments that fall flat in the industrial quarters of large cities. But in the gossipy little communities they grow and multiply. They include:

1. Resentment against "isms" and "professors."
2. Dislike of centralized control from Washington. Localism is a mighty force in the spread-out bulk of the United States.
3. Cracker-box conservatism. This is directed against any form of government experiment or planning.
4. Gossipy prejudice. This is especially important in small towns, and contributes to the potential "whispering campaign." Women may not like the way Mrs. Roosevelt flares into headlines, or radiocasts for fees. They talk about the intimate affairs of the Roosevelt family, with particular reference to the two divorces. The American President and his family are as much village property as is the village clergyman. Different rules apply for them than for other citizens.
5. Many different local reasons. Thus, one town dislikes the trucking code because of a local trucking business; some shiftless or questionable person may have wrangled himself a juicy cut of patronage; local relief may have been badly administered—either too generously or too leanly. These divergent local cases of criticism become, in the mass, of greatest importance.

Thus it is, in my friend's view, that interested Americans may well try sticking straws up for themselves in the winds of cross-roads talk and opinion. Not a bad idea?

Chicago itself, that unbelievable metropolis, is also the cross-roads of America. Not, however, for the purposes of the above test. Here you get the same cleavage that was to be found in New York, in New England, and which I shall not be surprised to find in every big community. In Illinois, in extreme measure, established wealth and position finds much to spurn in Washington.

On the other, the foreign-born, the native worker, most of the "little men" were, as far as I could determine, convinced that Roosevelt was their friend, would protect them, and "soak the rich."

Veteran watchmen of the political skies confirm me in thinking that this class-cleavage—if anybody can suggest better terminology, I will be glad to adopt

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Layer Cake Recovery

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now Mr. Canham, the chief of the bureau, is touring the country to study, out in the field, the reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program. The next article will be about Chicago also.

Soviet Backs New Plan For East Locarno

Government Organ Calls on Reich and Poland to Follow Suit

Make No Reservations

Russia Says It Has No Plans Against Peace and No Desire to Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, July 16—Emphatic and vigorous support of the proposed Eastern Locarno by the Soviet Government without reservations of any kind is officially announced here today.

Declaring that Britain's assistance for the last European pact had made a world-wide impression, the Government Organ Izvestia stated the attitude of Germany and Poland as expressed in official newspapers was disappointing, but the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics appeals for reconsideration, adding:

"We want to believe that Germany has not said her last word and that Poland also will take energetic steps to accelerate the eastern pact."

Three Main Points

Izvestia said the proposed eastern pact, whereto all countries except Poland and Germany now agree, provides only three points. Firstly, participants agree not to fight each other. Secondly, existing borders are guaranteed. Thirdly, combined support is pledged against an aggressor. No country which meets these ample terms is excluded now or hereafter.

Declaring that the Polish foreign policy under the Beck Ministry has become original, independent and admirable, Izvestia expresses confidence that Poland will eventually support the Eastern Locarno.

Germany's attitude is more doubtful and Izvestia asks: "Does Germany desire to assume responsibility for a refusal to support east European peace? There can be no isolated war in eastern Europe. Any conflict would become general."

Has No War Plans

Izvestia says the U. S. S. R. defends the Eastern Locarno so ardently because Moscow does not desire to encircle anybody and is not seeking to form hostile blocs against any country, adding, "We believe this pact creates the machinery for solving the most complicated problems hitherto solvable only by the sword."

Izvestia declares the U. S. S. R. wants to maintain peace and is therefore willing to assume obligations, concluding, "but the cause of peace costs sacrifices for all."

Britain Urges Reich To Join in Support Of Eastern Locarno

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 16—Germany's return to the League of Nations before September is being prophesied here. It is declared that the Wilhelmstrasse contemplates the step in order to have a bargaining counter in the event of the Soviet Union applying to join the League in connection with the Eastern Locarno plan.

Admission of the Soviet Union to League membership, with a permanent seat on the Council, requires unanimous approval of all present council members. Thus, Germany, if it resumed its seat at the Council table, which it is fully entitled to do, could use its power to block the U. S. S. R.'s entry as a lever wherewith to obtain concessions in other directions.

Two Are Isolated

Meanwhile, it is clear, Britain's having lined up on the side of France in this matter has put not only Germany but Poland in a difficult diplomatic situation. The two states at the moment are almost isolated, since Italy also has been won over by France's gesture—made apparently on Great Britain's advice—of dropping the idea of linking a Mediterannean Locarno to the Eastern Locarno plan.

Germany and Poland are not at all happy at their present plight. Despite last year's nonaggression treaty, they have still too many outstanding problems to be ready to run in double harness.

Meanwhile, M. Louis Barthou is

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Things Present

Do newspaper readers realize that subtle efforts are continually being made by well-paid propagandists to color news and mold opinion? The first editorial may serve to awaken readers to inquire into the source and kind of news they are getting.

"If the man who paints only the tree, or flower, or other surface he sees before him, were an artist, the king of artists would be the photographer," wrote Whistler. Read his theory of art, on the Home Forum Page.

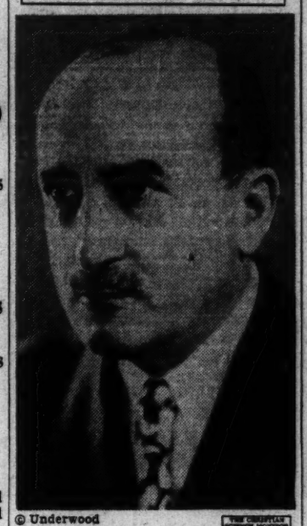
There is a helpful hint for youngsters in "Little Twig Plants an Acorn," on the Children's Page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page with its Hobbies Column, the Progress in Education Page, and one of the best pictures yet received for the Monitor Camera Club.

Mediator



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Edward F. McGrady

Member of President's Special Board to Help Settling of San Francisco Trouble

Boston Disdains To Join Strikers In San Francisco

It's Their Fight, We Want None of It, Is Attitude of Longshoremen

Repercussions of the bitter struggle on the San Francisco waterfront are reëchoing in the dock sheds that line Boston Harbor. But Boston, it is confidently felt, is in no immediate danger of a tie-up as part of a threatened general strike.

Official clarification of the attitude here probably will come out of a meeting, scheduled for tonight at Faneuil Hall of the Boston unit of the International Longshoreman's Union.

Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoreman's Union, just back to New York from a trip to the Pacific Coast where he tried unsuccessfully to bring about peace between ship lines and labor, declares that Communistic influences within union organizations have blocked peace and kept conditions in a state of turmoil.

John Flynn, who lives in South Boston and pushes a truck up the incline from the holds of ships, has his own ideas on the subject, ideas that find response in the overalled huskies who work beside him.

"Strike?" he says. "And why should we strike. We had our strike two years ago. We struck against the same thing that San Francisco struck against this time, scab labor. That strike just about ruined a lot of us. But it was our strike and we went through with it.

"And, I ask you, what did 'Frisco do about our strike. Nothin', that's what they did. We went through with it alone. And now 'Frisco has a strike of her own, and there's a yell for us to strike in sympathy.

"And why should we? What is there to be gained. Business is pretty good, except that the Pacific boats are letting us down by cutting down on the cargo we should be handling. We handled ours all right. Let them handle theirs."

Mass Strike Grips All San Francisco; Government Acts

Consideration Is Being Given to Desirability of President's Return

Mediation Board Prepares Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16—Every possible resource of the Federal Government is being utilized today in an effort to prevent the necessity of a break in President Roosevelt's vacation to handle personally the San Francisco strike. It is felt in high quarters that Mr. Roosevelt's direct personal mediation should be utilized only as a last resort.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.), of New York, was summoned to Portland, Ore., to represent the special mediation board operating in the longshoremen's strike in that city.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was keeping in hourly touch with the strike centers as the San Francisco situation moved from a plain longshoremen's strike into the general strike stage, with more troops being rushed to the strike area as rapidly as possible and the use of federal troops under consideration.

Nevertheless, the advisability of direct intervention by Mr. Roosevelt was being widely considered in responsible circles here. A prolonged conference behind locked doors at the White House gave rise to the report that the President had wired for definite recommendations from Washington before proceeding farther toward Hawaii. It is estimated that the cruiser Houston could reach San Francisco in about 24 hours from its present position.

The consensus here was against the break in the Roosevelt vacation plans. The argument which carried most weight was that strikers would intensify their activity the moment it was learned that the Houston was steaming toward San Francisco in order to have as much of an advantage as possible when presidential mediation began. Secondary to this was the President's known desire to develop labor mediation machinery capable of handling major strikes without his personal intervention.

Against Executive Interference

He has felt all along that the settlement of strikes is not properly the function of the Chief Executive and has hoped ever since he settled the automobile labor trouble that his subordinates would be able to handle succeeding outbreaks without having to come to him as a last resort.

His intervention, he feels, would only serve to weaken what little prestige existing mediation machinery enjoys. Successful negotiation of a settlement by the existing mediation would strengthen its efficacy in the future.

Despite the decision of Presidential advisers here against Mr. Roosevelt's intervention there is no disposition

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San Francisco Tied Up and Portland Is Under Threat—Troops Out

1,300,000 People Feel Its Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16—Organized labor is on trial in San Francisco, where today it unlimbered its most formidable weapon, the general strike, in support of a waterfront quarrel.

Since Thursday, when teamsters struck and ceased to deliver even foodstuffs to retail stores, union after union has joined the parade of labor solidarity, until today found "Mr. San Francisco" walking to work with his lunch under his arm, and his wife at home scanning pantry shelves and hoping the canned goods would weather the industrial storm.

Water, electricity, gas and telephone were virtually the only utilities to continue operation after the 8 a. m. deadline.

All municipal street cars followed other cars and taxis into idleness.

Acts of violence increased in the East Bay region.

Organized labor is on trial, because there is grave concern over its ability to carry out the general strike without disaster.

Fear Red Demonstration

There is an open and widespread belief that radical elements in the unions forced the strike issue against the counsel of more conservative leaders, and there are many who favor combating the strike on the theory it is a Communist demonstration.

Presumably, the strike was brought on by the action of the industrial association in attempting to open the port with strike breakers on July 3, in protest against the delays which had allowed the marine unions to tie up Pacific coast shipping since May 9.

Calling of the national guard shortly after further vexed the situation, through the militia have held the waterfront in peaceful security ever since.

More concerted and much more successful efforts against the marine strike have been seen in other ports, but San Francisco is a greater stronghold of organized labor, so the test has centered here.

The danger of an aroused class-consciousness is seen here in widespread reports that strike leaders intend to guarantee safe conduct of food, gasoline and other supplies to the families of strikers, leaving the general population to combat the strike weapon if they are to obtain such necessities.

City to Be Protected

But Mayor Angelo Rossi has announced he will assume emergency powers under the city's charter, and through use of an augmented police force will secure the delivery of necessities to all. And Acting Governor Frank Merriam has declared he will protect San Francisco with as great a concentration of state police and militia as may be necessary. He ordered the present force of men doubled today. Meantime, strike leaders hasten to assure the public they intend to keep the peace, and back up their assertion by recruiting a special police force of their own to aid the regular city police in restraining violence.

Many an average citizen, however, remains unconsoled by the assurances of local officials and strikers, and looks longingly toward the Presidio where regular army units are conveniently quartered, hoping for federal intervention.

Do Fish Prices Spell Piracy?

Police Station Nods for Speeders

Finger Held Up to Bus Drivers

Robart Enters Race for Sheriff in Middlesex County —New Shell on Esplanade Proves Success at First Concert—Choristers Sing on Boston Common

The Boston Day

Gloucester fishermen today cast strange looks out over the Atlantic that supports them. Their boats chafed against the docks, inactive. For out on the high seas for the first time the Jolly Roger had rustled over the fishing fleet. Far out they could see a business-like coast guard cutter patrolling the fishing lanes watching for any vessel with the rakish cut of piracy in its lines.

They all had heard from his own lips Capt. John Morash's story of how despite warnings not to go out he had headed for the Banks. About 12 miles out he was stopped by a larger boat carrying more than 30 men. From its deck snapped a husky voice, "Turn about or you'll be blown to pieces!"

His small boat with a crew of 12 was no match and he decided to turn back. Then he found that other skippers had been warned to stay in port under threat of harm. He reported the affair, according to the Associated Press, charging piracy against the schooner Matalie II manned by Italians who said they had taken the law into their own hands.

This morning the affairs had reached the Federal Building. In closed conference in the United States District Attorney's office fishermen, coast guardsmen and attorneys faced their first handling of charges of real piracy on this coast in nearly 50 years.

Already known was the fact that ruinously low prices of mackerel were back of the affair, that a militant faction is determined to cut off the supply of these fish until the price is forced up.

A conservative group wants to keep on fishing, do the best they can until the code authorities in Washington act. In the meantime, today Washington authorized a continuation until Aug. 31 of present limitations on the catch per boat allowed under the Atlantic Mackerel Fishing Code.

Motorists

Curb-to-Police-Station

Boston's South End inherited an unusual feature from the early city planners—wide streets and avenues. Today these same wide thoroughfares are proving too great a temptation for motorists. Racing at high speed on Albany, Washington and Tremont Streets and Shawmut and Columbus Avenue has caused many accidents.

Today Boston police declared war on the speeders. No longer will speeding motorists merely get tickets. Stopped by an officer, they will be taken directly to the station house and booked. No arguments will stay the hand of the law. No "fixing" will be considered. For once quick and decisive action will mark speed law violations.

This Boston drive is in step with a nation-wide awakening to the sudden upswing in accidents which has marked motoring all over the country in the last year. Authorities are recommending harsher penalties. Thus the no-ticket-but-direct-to-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

San Francisco Winces Under Blow of General Strike Tying Up City

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—An epochal general strike gripped San Francisco and the entire metropolitan area of 1,300,000 persons today.

As the hour for the start of the strike—6 a. m.—neared, Acting Governor Merriam sent 2000 additional gurdsmen into the city to reinforce the 2000 state soldiery who have been on duty since last Thursday.

The tieup, which has progressively strangled the industrial life of the city for several days was almost complete before the zero hour arrived.

Streets became like those of a "ghost city" as restaurants, shops, markets and scores of places from which residents were accustomed to obtain service closed their doors.

In addition to the 80,000 union workers in San Francisco and the East Bay cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda affected by the strike, thousands of other men and women were thrown out of employments as business stopped.

Violence broke out here in the Transbay region. Police said a mob of nearly 1500 men stormed and looted a grocery store at Twenty-third and Mission Streets.

At Hayward 50 men raided an alleged communistic headquarters, dragged the furniture to a near-by lot and set it afire.

Pickets approached pedestrians and warned them not to go to work.

Arising early, thousands of persons trudged miles to their offices.

Most of them ignored the few passing automobiles, apparently fearing even private machines would be attacked.

Both the army and navy will stand ready, officials indicated, to assist in feeding the city if the food supply

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

President's Hand on the Tiller

Seeks Fair Rates on Electricity

More Money Wanted for PWA

Ickes to Head Committee to Draft Legislation Affecting Public Utilities—Government Increases Aid to Keep Students in College

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16 — The capital today moved into the second week of President Roosevelt's experiment of remote control from the cruiser Houston. Although thousands of miles away, he continued to guide governmental affairs through generous use of the Navy's wireless system for "hurry" matters and airplines to rush mail pouches back and forth between the White House and his various ports of call.

Such has been the recent development in communication facilities that the President remains almost as closely in touch with developments on the acute labor and other fronts as though he were still here in person. Although Mr. Donald Richberg has been given a certain amount of responsibility over the emergency agencies of the Government, Mr. Roosevelt is still very much Chief Executive and has surrendered none of his final authority.

Clearing house for all presidential relations with the various government departments is the White House secretariat. Daily scores of wireless messages pass through this channel going and coming from the Houston. White House conferences are called at the President's request and recommendations forwarded to him directly.

Illustrative of the remote control system is the discussion today over the advisability in change in the President's vacation plans to take personal charge over San Francisco negotiations. With Mr. Roosevelt in constant touch through his secretariat he is able to make his decision on the same factual basis he would utilize were he at his desk here.

While this strike question absorbed most of the capital's attention an important new step was taken toward more uniform and cheaper electric power rates for the nation, the PWA looked around for more money to spend for recovery and the emergency relief administration announced an allocation of $13,500,000 to provide jobs for students next fall in order that they may continue their college careers.

* * *

Remote Control: The only serious difficulty which arises during the President's extended absence comes when his signature is needed. For while Mr. Roosevelt can delegate detail work to his assistants, he is prohibited by law from delegating to anyone the right to sign his name, except in the issue of public land patents.

Consequently while he is away airplanes to his ports of call provide the fastest possible means of getting his signature. Everything for him to sign is placed in what is known as the "Presidential Pouch," a heavy leather portfolio of about four times the size of the ordinary brief case.

Wherever the President's ship touches port a special Presidential messenger is waiting at the dock with a pouch. On this last trip one met him at Hampton Roads, and was on its way back to Washington before the ship sailed again. Another awaited him at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, a third at Panama City. The messenger is usually a post office inspector who makes the trip by air.

* * *

Cheaper Electricity: The Administration's drive toward cheaper electricity rates for the public reached the point today of establishment of a new Presidential commission to draft legislation. Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was named chairman by President Roosevelt in a letter issued at the White House last night. Other members named were: Dr. Elwood Mead of the Bureau of Reclamation, Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Power Commission, Morris L. Cocke of the Mississippi Valley Committee, PWA, Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of engineers, War Department; Robert E. Healy of the Federal Stock Exchange Commission, David E. Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority and T. W. Norcross, assistant forester of the Forest Service.

This latest step is a sequel to an investigation of electric power rates authoriezd by the last Congress and now under progress by the Federal Power Commission. The new commission will coördinate the power commission's findings with related data on utilities gathered by the Federal Trade Commission and formulate remedial legislation based on the findings.

It also fits into the general scheme of a uniform national power policy which already includes the Tennessee Valley experiment to provide a yardstick and a nation-wide survey to determine all potential hydroelectric and flood control possibilities of the country's waterways.

In the President's letter to Mr. Ickes, dated July 9, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I wish to establish in the Public Works Administration a committee to be called the 'national power policy committee.' Its duty will be to develop a plan for the closer cooperation of the several factors in our electrical power supply—both public and private — whereby national policy in power matters may be unified and electricity be made more broadly available at cheaper rates to industry, to domestic and, particularly, to agricultural consumers.

"Several agencies of the government, such as the Federal Power and Trade Commissions, have in process surveys and reports useful in this connection. The Mississippi Valley Committee of Public Works is making studies of the feasibility of power in connection with water storage, flood control and navigation projects. The War Department and Bureau of Reclamation have under construction great hydroelectric plants.

"Representatives of these agencies have been asked to serve on the committee. It is not to be merely a fact-finding body, but rather one for the development and unification of national power policy.

"As time goes on there undoubtedly will be legislation on the subject of holding companies and for the regulation of electric current in interstate commerce. This committee should consider what lines should be followed in shaping up this legislation.

"Since a number of states have commissions having jurisdiction over intrastate power matters, it is necessary that whatever plan is developed should have regard to the powers of these various state commissions as well as of the states in general."

* * *

PWA Funds: With most of the $400,000,000 allotted by President Roosevelt to the PWA under the Deficiency Act already obligated, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, planned to confer with the RFC with a view to obtaining additional funds in exchange for securities now held by the PWA.

The RFC is authorized under recent law to purchase marketable securities from PWA, not to exceed $250,000,000 at any one time. The money thus derived would be available for making additional loans, but not grants for PWA projects.

The entire PWA program is nearing peak operations in both construction and number of men employed. Indications are that top figures will probably be reached some time next month.

To speed slum clearance and low-cost housing programs in the two largest cities of the country Mr. Ickes has appointed two special agents. Mr. Dwight L. Hoopingarner, former faculty member of the University of Texas and Harvard Business School, was named to coöperate with New York authorities to find a site for the proposed $25,000,000 metropolitan housing project. Mr. F. J. C. Dresser, former Cleveland engineer, will go to Chicago to confer with housing authorities there. Chiticism has been forthcomnig from both cities because of the slowness of the slum clearance efforts.

* * *

Jobs for College Students: College students who would have to stop school if their government did not help them out can go ahead with plans for going back to college next fall.

Announcement has just been made that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will spend $13,500,000 to give jobs to needy college students next year.

The Government first started aiding college students last February. Approximately 75,000 took advantage of the opportunity during the second half of the school year.

By increasing the percentage of enrollment each qualifying college may put on the job rolls, officials hope to give jobs to 25,000 more students this year. Last year, colleges were permitted to assist 10 per cent of their total number of students. Next year they will be allowed to help 12 per cent.

Needy students will be allowed to earn up to $20 a month for part-time work on socially desirable projects, including the types generally performed by students working their way through college. Next year for the first time students will be assigned to teach adult education and extension classes, supervise recreational activities and to perform other services that will increase the usefulness of the college to near-by communities.

"By keeping in college 100,000 young men and women who otherwise would be seeking employment, the number of unemployed, in effect, will be reduced by that number," Dr. L. R. Alderman, director of the educational division of the FERA, points out.

Students who want help must apply to the college or university they wish to attend, not to Washington.

* * *

Equal Rights: Carrying to foreign fields the campaign recently successful in obtaining equal nationality rights for American women, a delegation of women from the National Woman's Party, headed by Miss Alice Paul, is on its way to Paris and Geneva.

Both the equal nationality and equal rights treaty, sponsored by the Woman's Party, will be brought up for indorsement at important international feminist gatherings in Europe this summer, including the International Council of Women and the Women's International League.

Backed with the indorsements of the Pan-American countries at Montevideo and ratification by the United States, the women will demand that the League of Nations have the equal national treaty submitted to all nations which are members of the League. Its acceptance would remove the discriminations against women now embodied in the nationality convention of the International Code of Law proposed as a basis for World Court action against which women's organizations have fought bitterly.

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Russia Backs New Plan for East Locarno

Britain Urges Reich to Approve New Security

(Continued from Page 1)

busy trying to coax or cajole Warsaw, while Britain hopes to bring friendly pressure to bear on Berlin.

Rushing Negotiations

A big drive is in progress on the part of Britain and France to negotiate the new system before September. Not only does the League Assembly meet then—and at the proper time, at the beginning of the month instead of halfway through—but Mr. Arthur Henderson has called a meeting of the disarmament bureau co-jointly with the Assembly meeting.

Despite M. Barthou's week-end remarks that the Eastern Locarno and disarmament do not depend on each other, it is strongly urged in London that the two are inseparable. In the first place, British observers hold that the only hope of getting Germany to accept the Barthou plan is by granting it equality status regarding armaments. Secondly, Britain itself has only "blessed" the Eastern Locarno plan as a way of obtaining disarmament. If the two are to be divorced, thus depriving Britain of any benefits under the plan, Britain's blessing would no longer be operative.

Interlocking

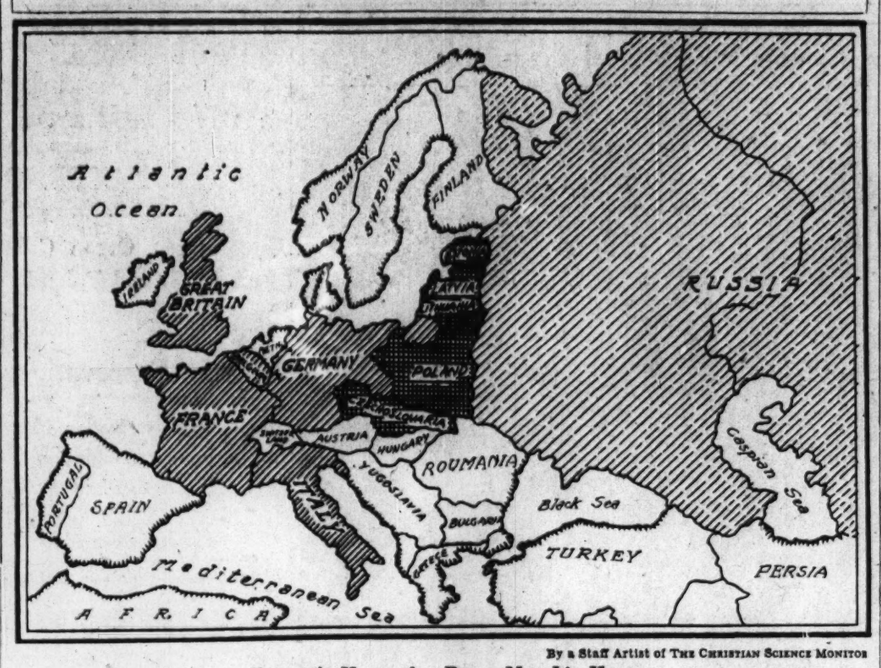
The whole plan is regarded here as an interlocked system of insurance. It is this aspect which it is hoped will ultimately bring the Germans and Poles in.

It is pointed out, however, that though the plan originated among countries favorable to maintainance of the territorial status quo, it does not prevent changes by negotiation. Indeed there is understood to be a possibility that if Germany came back into the League fold, Premier Mussolini's pet project of a four-power pact might be revived—and turned into a five-power pact with the U. S. S. R.—thus paving the way for consideration of many questions that Germany regards as vital interests.

Jules Renkin

BRUSSELS, July 16 (AP)—Dr. Jules Renkin, who passed on yesterday, was Premier of Belgium from June, 1931, until October, 1932. Dr. Renkin's first Cabinet post was that of Minister of Justice to which he was appointed in 1907. A year later, as a consequence of the annexation of the Congo, Leopold II established the post of Minister of Colonies, and appointed Dr. Renkin to this office. Subsequently he has held the offices of Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Minister for the Home Office, and the honorary title of State Minister.

Locarnos—East and West



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Europe's Hopes for Peace May Lie Here

The Darker Portion, Comprising Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Would Make the Eastern Locarno, if Guaranteed by Germany and Russia. The Existing Western Locarno Includes the Lighter Shaded Countries of Europe, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Belgium, With the Proposed Addition of Russia, as Guarantor Whom Both Britain and France Want Included.

Locarno Seeks New Meaning

London, July 16

THE new plan for an extended system of Locarno treaties falls into two parts: first, the Soviet Union would join with Britain and Italy as a guarantor of old Locarno arrangement between France, Belgium and Germany, while France would give a similar guarantee in case Russia or Germany attacked one another; second, Germany and its neighbors, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic states and the Soviet Union, would sign a treaty of mutual assistance in case of unprovoked attack by any signatory.

Two important differences between the new system and Locarno: Firstly, in the old Locarno there are only guarantors and no mutual assistance pact. Secondly, France, Belgium and Germany have common frontiers, whereas the frontiers of Russia and Germany do not touch at any point.

How Britain Is Concerned

Britain is the principal guarantor of the Locarno pact. She stands outside the new system. But she is vitally interested, because if France got into war with Germany through the eastern guarantee, the Franco-German frontier would be involved. Then Britain might have to honor the Locarno bond.

Moreover, by urging Berlin, Warsaw and Rome to accept the Barthou plan as a prelude to disarmament, Britain has accepted the old French thesis "no disarmament without security." Hitherto Britain's standpoint has been "there can be no security without disarmament."

The Barthou plan began as a proposal for a Franco-Russian alliance, much as M. Briand first advocated the Briand-Kellogg pact as a bi-lateral arrangement between France and the United States. As the Paris pact was changed under influence of Secretary of State Kellogg, so the Eastern Locarno is being changed into a wider concept under the influence of the British Foreign Minister, Sir John Simon.

Agreement Signed in 1925

By the Locarno pacts drawn up in the Palace of Justice at Locarno, Switzerland, in Oct. 16, 1925, Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy mutually agreed to guarantee the peace in Western Europe, while Germany undertook to arbitrate disputes with France, Poland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

The pact was initaled by Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann of Germany; M. Emile Vandervelde of Belgium; M. Aristide Briand of France; Mr. Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain; Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy; Count A. Skrzynski of Poland, and Dr. Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia.

The treaties were accompanied by a change in international feeling, the terms "enemy" and "ally" never being uttered by the delegates. The pacifist policy resulting from the conference brought, for the time being at least, refreshing relief from the tense war atmosphere which had pervaded Europe for years.

Tie-Up on Pacific Started on May 9 In San Francisco

On That Date 12,000 Longshoremen Went Out—Rest Is Sympathetic

By the Associated Press

May 9—Twelve thousand longshoremen quit work, demanding 30-hour week, union recognition, control of hiring halls, better conditions and $1 an hour instead of 85 cents.

May 9-16—Allied maritime workers, including marine engineers, cooks, stewards, water-tenders, seamen, dock checkers, and the masters and mates and pilots, walk out, swelling strikers' ranks to 27,000.

May 15—First major violence.

June 16—Settlement plan providing for joint control of hiring halls signed by employers and longshoremen's representatives.

June 17—International Longshoremen's Association membership rejected plan, complaining it failed to provide for grievances of other maritime unions and did not promise the "closed shop."

June 26 — President Roosevelt named national longshoremen's board under new Labor Disputes Act to investigate strike and act as arbiter if requested.

July 3—San Francisco Industrial Associates started moving goods from strike-blocked piers in effort to open the port. Riots broke out and 26 were injured. Industrial association announced attempt had been successful and that the port was "technically" open.

July 5—Rioting on San Francisco water front. Two killed, 32 wounded. National Guard, ordered out by Acting Governor Merriam, takes command of water front.

July 6—Threat of general strike in San Francisco and Portland.

July 12—Three thousand seven hundred San Francisco and Alameda County teamsters walked out in support of maritime unions.

July 13-15—Numerous unions vote to join in general walkout. San Francisco faced food shortage. Law prepares against violence.

July 16—General walkout scheduled for 8 a. m. in San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Winces Under Strike Blows

(Continued from Page 1)

becomes exhausted and they should be called upon by state or local officials.

All San Francisco restaurants had closed except 19 designated by the union's general strike committee. The committee organized its own police force of strikers and outlined a program to control necessities with supply depots to ration food.

Telephone service, electric power, light and gas were assured. Federal, state, city and union officials promised San Franciscans would not starve despite the blockade that has kept food in loaded warehouses from reaching homes, and stopped farm produce on highways miles from the city.

Theaters, amusement places and small shops were closed. Department stores did not know how long they would be open. Milk and bread alone were delivered. Private citizens with automobiles loaded with food were apt to be stopped, have their supplies scattered on the streets.

President Roosevelt's labor disputes committee, frustrated and weary after long attempts to bring waterfront employers and striking marine workers under arbitration, met once more, but only to issue a report to the public. The time for dealing apparently had passed. The board comprises Archbishop Hanna, chairman; President O. K. Cushing and Edward F. McGrady.

Independent Dock Men Slain in Houston, Texas

HOUSTON, Texas, July 16 (AP)—The roar of gunfire on the waterfront, leaving three men dead and three others wounded, created a tense situation today in Houston's dock labor troubles.

The outbreak occurred as 20 Negro independent longshoremen were riding to work yesterday. A coupe, which police believed carried members and sympathizers of the International Longshoremen's Association, drew alongside and pistols and shotguns poured a stream of lead into a truck and a motorcar occupied by the Negroes.

All but three ship operators came to terms with union men after a prolonged strike. The continued use of independents by three coastwise operators has been the cause of sporadic disturbances.

Danbury Hatters' Strike Is Partially Settled

DANBURY, Conn., July 16 (AP)—The refusal of several hatters' fur manufacturing concerns to accept entirely the terms of a proposed settlement of a strike in that industry resulted today in only a partial resumption of operations.

The Danbury and Bethel Fur Company, one of the largest of the plants, was among the factories to resume work. The strike began nine weeks ago and involves about 1000 workers who demanded higher wages and recognition of their union, the Hatters' and Fur Workers' Association of Danbury and Bethel, Conn., Inc.

Minnesota Governor Acts To Prevent Truck Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16 (AP)—Peacemakers sought to save Minneapolis from another truck drivers' strike today as the walkout hour — midnight — approached with scant signs of an agreement.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson and Mr. E. H. Dunningan, federal conciliator, awaited action from both employers and drivers on a plan for either temporary or final settlement after conferences Sunday. Dunningan's first activity today was to contact employers.

Alabama Mills Close

ALBERTVILLE, Ala., July 16 (AP) The Saratoga Victory Textile Mills here and in Gunthersville were closed Saturday following a walkout of employees which brought to 2000 the number of textile workers out on strike in Alabama. The industry is threatened with a walkout of nearly 16,000 more.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16 (AP) —The Alabama State Textile Council yesterday had full authority to call 22,000 textile workers out of the Alabama Mills on strike but the date set for the walkout was a closely guarded secret.

Wild Cotton a Nuisance

Wild cotton in lower Florida is being eradicated because it is a menace to domestic crops.

Strike Head Outlines Aims

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—Intentions of the mass strikers in the San Francisco Bay area were set forth today by Mr. Edward Vandeleur, chairman of the general strike committee:

Q. What are the general plans of the executive strike committee?

A. To assist in the provision of all vital services to all citizens of San Francisco, making use of all the facilities and man power of organized labor.

Q. Do these plans contemplate a conflict of authority with municipal functions (policing, issuance of permits, etc.)?

A. No. These plans call for self-discipline on the part of labor unions and their members, wholly in coöperation with the police. The issuance or nonissuance of permits is a function clearly between the labor officials and their members, not a procedure which in any respect assumes to the powers of government, nor does it supersede them.

Q. Q. What is the situation in regard to the municipal car lines

A. No reasonable citizen will expect a municipal carman to operate cars under present conditions.

Q. Where and how many food depots will be established?

A. Where and as many as are necessary to assure the provision of food to all the citizens of the city directly in accordance with their needs.

Q. How many will be on the labor police force, and how will this force operate without conflict with civil authorities?

A. There will be no "labor police force," but a thorough-going organization of labor unionists to maintain discipline among labor unionists. That will aid, not conflict with, the civil authorities, whose proper powers no one would have abridged.

Johnson Flies to Strike Scene

PORTLAND, Ore., July 16 (AP)—The militant voice of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, pleaded for peaceful arbitration of the Pacific Coast water-front controversy which today threatened to engulf Portland in a general strike as it has the San Francisco bay region.

While General Johnson prepared to fly to San Francisco today, the policy committee of Portland unions sped plans to call a general strike on Wednesday.

It was reported 60 unions had voted to strike. Only agreement of employers to arbitrate differences with maritime unions, recently refused in San Francisco, union leaders said, would avert a strike.

Gasoline supplies were exhausted and food supplies dwindled as Portlanders girded themselves for a mass walkout even as General Johnson spoke publicly yesterday.

He found it "beyond comprehension" that the coast strike could "last 24 hours longer" if workers and employers would join in sincere and unreserved arbitration.

He expressed the opinion that the difficulty centered in the circumstance that the shipping industry has no code and hence labor does not have the benefit of the Section 7A of the general NRA code.

The custodian of the Blue Eagle smiled as he said:

"I have been especially requested to clarify Section 7A. I always thought it was as clear as words can make it."

He said the specific question put to him was whether Section 7A "requires or forbids a closed shop contract."

"It does neither," General Johnson explained, "and a closed shop contract under a code would not be illegal, but in the opinion of Mr. Donald Richberg, our general counsel, and in my own opinion, when an employer comes to enforce his closed shop agreement by requiring as a condition of employment that a man join a particular union not of that man's choosing, the employer would by that act, be violating Section 7A."

The General mentioned that "in saying this I am just interpreting the written words of that statute and I am not expressing any opinion on the merits of closed-shop agreements."

He returned to the subject of the coast-wide water-front strike, without mentioning it specifically, with the declaration that "it is not good business, it is not good Americanism, it is merely a madness to say that any set of our people cannot sit down around a table without violence or bloodshed.

"Strikes are a necessary evil, but like wars, they never got anything for anybody, unless it was bloodshed and black eyes. On the other hand, unwillingness of employers to sit down at a table with representatives of their workers is a relic of economic barbarism."

Don Gets Four Months In Manslaughter Case

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, July 16 (AP)—Mr. Kaye Don, noted British automobile and motorboat racing driver, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment today following his conviction of manslaughter in an accident on May 28 in which Mr. Francis Tayler, his mechanic, was fatally injured. The men were making a night practice run for a local race when the automobile catapulted off the highway on a bad turn. Mr. Don was seriously injured.

The prosecution charged Mr. Don failed to slacken speed when rounding a dangerous curve, endangering both himself and Mr. Tayler. Mr. Don pleaded not guilty. He was convicted Saturday night. Immediately upon sentence, Mr. Don's attorney filed notice of appeal.

Bill Filed to Bar Children From Unsuitable Movies

Representative Thomas Dorgan today filed with the House clerk a bill to prohibit children under the age of 14 from attending movies not adjudged suitable for minors.

"The recent drive against the movies shows the necessity of some supervision," Representative Dorgan declared. "The most important thing is to regulate the type of picture that could be exhibited to the young and impressionable mind."

Valerian Dovgalevsky

PARIS, July 14 (AP)—Valerian Dovgalevsky, Soviet Russia's Ambassador to France, who passed on today, was a former Ambassador to Japan and once was Commissar for Posts and Telegraph of the Soviet. He had been in Paris since 1927.

His work as a member of a special commission to reëstablisn railway communication between Russia and Siberia in 1920 won him official praise and he was given an important railway post. The next year he was made Commissar for Posts and Telegraph.

Pacific Is Gripped By General Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to gloss over the seriousness of the situation on the Pacific coast.

It is frankly recognized as the most intense struggle between capital and labor which has yet arisen out of Section 7A of the Recovery Act and one which might conceivably become not only general throughout the Pacific coast ports, but also spread to other parts of the country as well.

It is a question in many minds whether anything less than the prestige of the President of the United States himself is great enough to bring the disputants together in a mutually conciliatory frame of mind.

For this reason the possibility of a change in the Roosevelt vacation plan is still being kept open. It is a safe assumption that should rioting become general in San Francisco and any danger of a food shortage develop, today's decision would be seriously reconsidered.

The Houston is capable of a high speed which could bring it to the Golden Gate in about half the time required by ordinary liners. A round table conference between capital and labor in the ward room of the Houston thus remains a distinct possibility although one to be used only as a last resort.

There is as yet no definite move to bring federal troops into the strike picture although that possibility also is understood to have been given serious consideration at the morning conference here due to the recognized superiority of disciplined regular troops over partly trained militia in a strike scene.

It is generally believed that the loss of life is bound to be less with regular troops which are less likely to lose their heads and fire without orders.

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Canadian Youth Looks to U. S. For Examples of Leadership In Finding Use for Training

Attention Turned From Bizarre and Sensational in Neighbor's Affairs to Efforts of Washington to Restore Economic Equilibrium

Fifth of Six Articles

How do the youth of Canada and the United States feel toward each other? How varied and far-reaching are the inherent differences in their nationalistic perspectives?

To enable these traditional North American cousins to "see ourselves as others see us," the Monitor has enlisted three Canadians and three Americans from the ranks of the "younger generation" to express their views on these engrossing questions.

These young observers, fully qualified to represent their respective nationalities, assess with the utmost candor their true feelings regarding each other. Their statements are frank and enlightening, revealing one another's viewpoints with impartial force and clarity.

The articles touch upon business, sports, radio, press, schools, politics and other outstanding social and economic phases. Their purpose is kindly and their appraisal tolerant.

By **Mary Lipsett**

Experienced news writer, daughter of veteran Ottawa journalist

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

I think it is a fair statement that the adolescent Canadian is better informed and entertains a livelier interest in the social, cultural and political life of the United States than is the case of the American adolescent with regard to Canada. Two things, which are in no sense compatible, have been fed to me throughout my school career. The first has been the sanctity of the Canadian position in the British diadem. The second has been the inevitability of the eventual position of Canada as a component part of a greater North American political entity.

I confess that the incompatibility of the two theories, which certainly are not peculiar to my own upbringing, has given me a particular interest not only in the development of the British democracy but also in the day to day events which are making history in the United States.

Frankly, until March of last year there was little in the United States Government to differentiate it from our own. The ways and means of arriving at objectives varied but the outcome was usually quite similar.

Outlet for Hero Worship

In the past 12 months I do believe that the youth of Canada has found an outlet for that hero worship which may, or may not, be the prerogative of youth. I would not go so far as to say that the positive leadership given in the United States by President Roosevelt has weakened the attachment which we, north of the forty-ninth parallel, entertain for our Empire connections, but it has at least served to stress the fact that while Mr. Roosevelt moves boldly forth upon experimental roads, our own leaders are concerning themselves chiefly with measures of equilibrating conditions as they are forced upon us.

I should think that the result of the Roosevelt experiments within the next three years will be a very definite factor in influencing the opinion of youth in Canada in its attitude toward the stated inevitability of union of a political character in North America.

Despite the extent to which the Canadian curriculums insist upon the students acquiring knowledge of United States institutions, I believe it is a statement of fact that up to a year ago the Canadian youths' real conception of the United States was formulated largely upon bizarre and intimate revelations respecting the notorious and the great, and news of the moving picture industry. When we thought of the United States, it was not as a homogeneous unit. There was the North and the South, the East and the West, and ever a lawless community successful in evading the law, which had no counterpart under British Government.

Within the past 12 months I feel there has been a distinct change in that situation. Instead of looking to the South for news of domestic infelicity, or crime, we have accustomed ourselves to looking in the same direction for leadership which will point the way to better times. In this quest youth is in the vanguard, for youth has its way to make. Certainly, no body of citizenship, either in Canada or the United States, has been, or is, more vitally affected by the conditions which have obtained for the last 3½ years than youth.

Trained but Without Jobs

Youth of the United States must be one with the youth of Canada in the disappointments of these years. Hundreds of thousands here, millions there, have taken the training to fit them for careers, but the doors have been closed to them. Disillusionment, the stifling of buoyant ambition, has, no doubt, been an international loss. While Canadian statesmen and bankers look to Washington for what they term stabilization of currencies, Canadian youth looks in the same direction for leadership that will be reflected here to give wings to hopes and aspirations upon which they were nurtured while they pursued their studies.

The intricacies of trade and commerce, of tariffs and of politics, are beyond the ken of youth, even as I have heard elder statesmen admit that their finesse baffles them. Canadian youth, as I know it, has difficulty in adjusting its thought to border lines and customs stations.

Upon racial grounds the great majority of the Canadian population is intensely British and a further large section of the population is intensely British because of the privileges and liberties allowed them in matters of language and religion. Notwithstanding these considerations, the outcome of President Roosevelt's dynamic leadership in his own country is bound to exercise an influence which will persist through the upcoming generation upon the attitude of Canadians toward their more numerous neighbors to the south.

Similar Ideals of Culture

In traveling from Montreal to Vancouver and Los Angeles and in meeting many hundreds of tourists from the United States, it is most apparent that no two countries on earth enjoy populations more thoroughly imbued with the same ideals of culture than the peoples of the United States and Canada. So far as the forty-ninth parallel goes, it is a distinction without a difference in the matter of human equation, a situation which frequently raises in the minds of Canadian youth the question of intensive population of the United States, while Canada, upon whose shores Leif Ericson, Cabot and Cartier earlier set their imprint, still boasts but one-twelfth of the population of the republic to the south.

Culturally, those who have gone through Canadian schools, high schools and colleges have an affinity with their United States neighbors. Perhaps, even before entering college, the Canadian student has a warmer glow for, and a deeper appreciation of, Longfellow, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Poe, Whittier, Bryant, Lowell and Emerson than his American cousin.

While Canadians started first in the matter of settlement, they have leaned heavily and appreciatively upon their southern brothers for literature, art and entertainment, which is most natural when one considers the common stock in which both roots are set.

Weighing Own Leaders

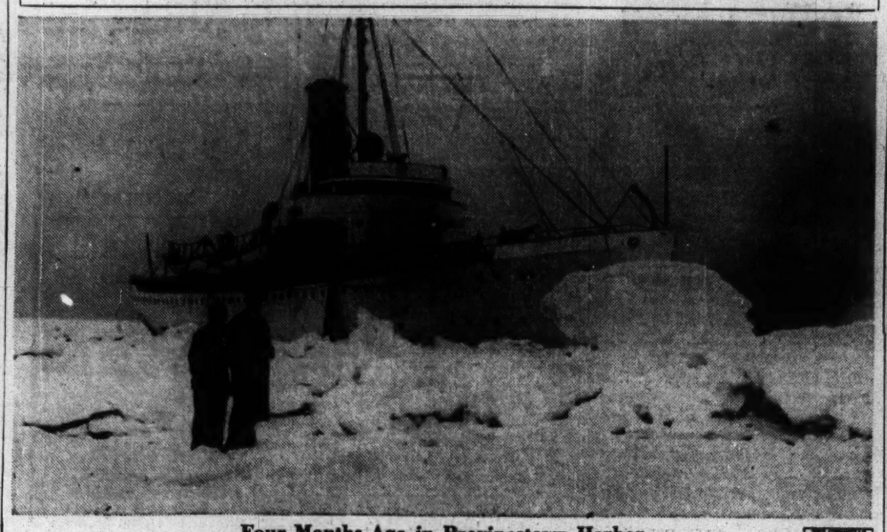
But today the eyes of youth are not trained upon the United States in terms of art or literature. Since the turn of the century youth has cast its future in ever increasing thousands with the American lot. Edison, Alexander, Graham Bell, Colonel Lindbergh's mother, are only a few outstanding examples of Canada's contribution to human progress worked out under the Stars and Stripes.

Now, undoubtedly, many thousands more await the call; more Lindberghs, more Edisons, more Bells, but behind them are hundreds of thousands of Canadian youth, seriously weighing their own leaders, and likely to put in the balance the success or futility of the program now under experiment in the United States.

Whether we like it, or whether we don't, it is conceivable that the present Rooseveltian régime must exercise a most important influence upon the mental attitude of the rising generation of Canadians in the Dominion's relationship with the American republic.

And when we think about inevitability of closer political association, we do not forget that there is always "Welcome" on the door mat of the Empire for the descendants of those rebels of '76 whose success made them patriots.

Variety, Spice of New England Climate



Four Months Ago in Provincetown Harbor

Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga on Hand to Make an Opening in the Ice.

It doesn't seem possible on cold winter days, with the mercury ambling down to 20 to 40 degrees below zero, that the flowers will bloom again and that people will seek the cool waters of the ocean for a swim, or that the thermometer will cavort around 100 above zero—ah, but they do, and that is what makes New England.

Braille Typewriter Opens Opportunities For Sightless Users

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A Braille writing machine which offers a sightless correspondent practically the same facilities as those enjoyed by a seeing person with an ordinary typewriter has been designed by the Technical Committee of the National Institute for the Blind. A number of orders for manufacture have already been placed.

The new machine, which is of all-metal construction, is smaller and lighter than a portable typewriter, and can be folded and packed in a handy carrying case. It is provided with tabulators, back-spacer and Braille scale, and is operated by six keys corresponding to the six dots used in the Braille system.

An important detail is the upward punch of the keys. This upward punch embosses the dots in the paper on the side "visible" to the writer, who is thus enabled to "read" (with his fingers) the matter he has written.

By an ingenious arrangement, the mechanism allows for acurate interpointing or interlining to permit both sides of the paper to be used for writing purposes. This use of both sides has not been possible, it is claimed, with any earlier Braille writer

North Carolina Plans Reforestation Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina is planning the largest reforestation program in its history, which will be carried out jointly with the United States Soil Erosion Service, it was announced here by Mr. R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Septuagenarians Hold Annual Bowling Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A bowling tournament for "veterans" is held every year in Sydney in which only bowlers over 75 years of age are permitted to participate.

This unusual tournament was started in 1914 under the leadership of John Spence, for many years president of the New South Wales Bowling Association. It is now carried out under the direction of his son, also a prominent bowler.

The first "veterans" match attracted 24 contestants whereas a recent annual match drew 130 contestants from all parts of the State. Two of the bowlers were over 90 years of age and 37 over 80 years. Mr. J. L. Walters played a good game for a youngster of 93.

Slovaks Foster Pleas for Revision By Protest Vote

Masaryk Reëlected but Blank Votes Reveal Internal Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—President Masaryk's third successful reëlection as head of the Czechoslovakian state has encouraged Hungarian revisionist hopes, it is declared here.

This conclusion is drawn from a study of the actual voting during the presidential election. Although President Masaryk was reëlected by 327 votes out of a possible total of 418, the nationality and geographical location of the 91 representatives of the nation who did not give him their support are of considerable interest, Hungarians say, because they are seen to represent a Slovakian protest.

91 in Opposition

Of the 91 opposition votes, 53 were blank and 38 were cast for a Communist candidate. Thirty of the blank votes were from the Slovak Party which advocates autonomy for Slovakia. These deputies did not vote for President Masaryk because they say he has always opposed giving the Slovaks the autonomy which he is declared to have promised them in 1918, before the creation of Czechoslovakia.

This Hlinka Party, which advocates autonomy, is the largest one in Slovakia, and their votes, with those of the Hungarians and Communists in Slovakia, are said to constitute more than half of all the votes in that former Hungarian province.

Sek Autonomy

According to the Hungarian contention, the people in Slovakia have plainly shown by their voting that they do not wish to continue their relations with Prague and Czechoslovakia on the present basis. Some Slovaks, they say, would like to have their land rejoined to Hungary and the Hungarian minorities in Slovakia are also understood to advocate such a change. It is realized, however, that the largest group of Slovaks prefer autonomy and not separation from Czechoslovakia.

Nevertheless some people here feel that the 30 Slovak blank votes have encouraged the Hungarians in their campaign for treaty revision.

Celebrations Began in 1785

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in New York inaugurated its annual celebration of the Fourth of July in 1785.

Gadgets for Gas Stoves Give Greater Efficiency

Stored Heat, Inverted Broilers and Safety Valves Among the Innovations Shown by Manufacturers at Their Exhibit in Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 16—Gas stoves, appearing like colored bureaus with antique tear-drop handles, have adopted new tricks and gadgets to keep them in company with up-to-date furnishings in the modern kitchen, it was discovered at the Stove and Refrigerator Exhibit at the Merchandise Mart here which closed July 14. Last-minute improvements on both stoves and refrigerators, which will be in retail stores next fall, were displayed at the summer market.

The old-fashioned soapstone, which used to keep Molly's feet warm when she went buggy-riding, has been put into the gas oven to play a very important part for Mrs. Clubwoman who arrives home too late to cook a family dinner. The soapstone at the top of the oven, and a wrought iron plate at the bottom, hold the heat long after the gas has been turned off, the manufacturer claims.

After the meat and potatoes are inserted, the oven is turned on for 20 or 30 minutes at high heat. This puts sufficient heat in the soapstone and iron plate so that the busy woman, going out for the afternoon, can turn off the gas while the food keeps on baking.

Four burners in a row across the entire length of the table-top stove was one manufacturer's way of giving plenty of space between the cooking pans and at the same time leaving a long work space in front of the burners. Another new type of stove has the burners grouped with two at each end and a large space in the center for other articles.

Broiling is coming very much into fashion among ways of preparing food, makers of stoves have found out from home economists, and they have paid much attention to improving the broiler on stoves during the last six months, the new models indicate. Instead of the usual pipe running around the broiler oven, an inverted gas plate does the trick now, and it is claimed that the heat directly above the food does a much better job. Instead of a wire rack, the base of the broiler is a circular aluminum plate perforated with large holes, but not so large that chops and sausages slip through.

Putting gas valves behind a closed door, out of sight and out of reach of children, is another feature. Sliding oven shelves with little guards at the back to prevent baked potatoes from falling out behind is another improvement.

The splashy rainbow-colored surfaces for gas stoves, which came out when stoves made their first drastic change from the old type to the bureau shape, are not holding their own, manufacturers agreed. The main reason is that the housewife could not match up the new multi-colored stove with her white refrigerator and white sink. The greatest demand now, it was said, is for plain white enamel finish with a possible variation to ivory or tan, but no sky-blue-pinks.

Electric refrigerators have also taken on new changes. In the latest examples the door opens with a foot pedal or with a mere touch of the finger, a light goes on automatically on the inside, trays slide out more easily, a wire basket is hung beneath a lower shelf for extra room and a little thermostat, like a thermometer inserted in the wall, tells at a glance just what the temperature is on the inside.

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BOSTON to	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.	BOSTON to	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
Bath, Me.	.65	.45	Peterboro, N.H.	.40	.25
Bellows Falls, Vt.	.55	.35	Wolfeboro, N.H.	.55	.35
Montpelier, Vt.	.75	.50	Chicago, Ill.	2.65	1.75
New Haven, Ct.	.60	.40	Los Angeles	7.25	5.50

There rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

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Economic Security of Women In Business and Professions To Lead in Goals for Clubs

Many Doors Now Closed by Community Attitude, Federation Reports Show—Gain of 31 Clubs and 3000 Members Announced

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 16—The entire force of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women undoubtedly will be put behind a program of economic security for women as the result of the annual meeting of the board of directors which opened here today.

From 44 state presidents and the president of the Alaska group as well as from the national officers are coming expressions of opinion as to the need for protecting women in their right to employment, appointment, promotion, and wages.

Community attitudes throughout the country are beginning to express discrimination against women and a definite preference to men in employment, regardless of the need of individual women and of their responsibility for dependents, the women say.

Keynote of Future Work

The campaign which the federation will probably undertake was clearly indicated in the annual address of Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., in which she said, "The attack upon married women is only the beginning of a movement that questions the right of any woman to work."

The keynote of the federation's future work, said Mrs. Bowman, should be "the achievement of permanent economic security for women," and then making clear the federation's attitude against sex distinction, she declared: "The interests of men and women cannot be separated and so we must work for permanent economic security for men, too."

Mrs. Bowman indicated that in the past it was possible for individuals to achieve security through the soil, but in all times she added, the business and professional woman has never known security, "being the target for unthinking women and small-minded men."

Review of Achievements

In a masterly summing up of the federation's adoption three years ago of a 10-year program to train women for economic leadership she reviewed the organization's aims, which have since been translated into reality, national economic planning, fair treatment for labor, tax reforms and more rigorous federal control of banks and financial speculation.

"Perhaps we ourselves are to blame for our failure to progress as rapidly as some of us desire," said Mrs. Bowman. "Women have been too prone to follow beaten paths and too slow to blaze new trails. Therefore, we still stand on the outer edge of business, still hold positions that fall into the service classification.

"It may prove a blessing that the depression has shaken us out of our ruts and forced us upon uncharted seas. The depression shook many a timid soul from her moorings of the sure pittance within her hands and caused her to create work of her own from which she could not be dismissed."

New Fields of Action

Mrs. Bowman called upon the federation to initiate a new type of vocational guidance that will show young women the way to fresh fields of action.

Her other recommendations included the setting up of a committee of educational experts to advise the educational and vocational information department of the federation, another committee to further the federation's survey of discriminations against women, and a third committee to plan definite objectives under the 10-year program of training for economic leadership.

Mrs. Bowman asked for a study of questions relating to young girls, looking toward the adoption of a policy at the 1935 biennial in Seattle to meet the federation's responsibilities to youth, the setting up of a publications department, furthering community service councils, and a survey of the positions gained by women in elective and appointive offices.

Many Discussion Groups

The federation's international relations department has had round tables and study groups during the year, reaching as high as 34 round tables in one state and 29 study groups in another, according to Miss Josephine Schain of New York City.

A gain of 31 clubs and 3000 members was announced by Judge Grace A. Miles of Independence, Kan., national membership chairman.

Among the club projects reported by Miss M. Beatrice Olson of Grand Forks, N. D., national program chairman, were city beautification campaigns, city charter campaigns, roadside beautification, prizes to school children, gifts to welfare organizations, giving of milk to children, flower shows, and "laugh meetings," by which some groups have promoted cheer in their communities.

Sounds Keynote

Mrs. Geline M. Bowman

President, Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

N. Y. Slum Clearance Area Covers Flats Long Empty

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16—Three-fourths of the 19,489 apartments in Manhattan which have been vacant two years or more are situated in areas which are slated for low-cost housing improvements as part of the New York City Housing Authority's city-wide slum clearance program, Mr. Thomas S. Holden, chairman of the Mayor's advisory committee on the New York real property inventory, announced today.

Figures on which the report was based were gathered in a house-to-house canvass of vacancies of 104,489 untenanted apartments which the Housing Authority conducted in March under direction of Mr. Langdon W. Post, tenement house commissioner.

The lower East Side had most of the long-term vacancies, the figures showing that more than one-fourth of the apartments idle at least two years are in that section.

Telegraphers' Strike Ends

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 16—(By U. P.)—The telegraphers' strike virtually ended Saturday throughout Brazil except for a strip between Bahia and Fortaleza. Troops continued to occupy some telegraph stations in the interior.

Bacon Bars Abuse In Massachusetts G.O.P. Campaign

Balanced Budget Demanded and End to Government Extravagance

Heels clicked smartly in the hot dust of the parade ground at Fort Devens yesterday. Brig. - Gen. Charles H. Cole, Democratic Party gubernatorial nominee, and Lieut.-Col. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican Party choice, saluted briskly, precisely, turned about and went their respective ways.

The chance meeting of the political rivals during the annual YD Day program struck no sparks, however. General Cole, ranking officer of the famed wartime division, smiled and shook hands cordially with Colonel Bacon, on duty at the camp with the present 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard. Each wished the other well and took his leave in military style.

The day before, the Republican candidate, just "Mr." Bacon this time, heard milling crowds at the Topsfield Fair break out in thunderous applause as he officially launched his campaign. But General Cole's name wasn't mentioned. In fact, Mr. Bacon made it clear that he would fight his fight purely on an economic basis.

"We are living in an age," he said, "when stereotyped phrases and platitudes, which constituted the public appeals of the past, will no longer suffice even to the humblest mind. We are also living in an age when personal abuse, vindictive and oratorical bombast no longer deceives."

Said Mr. Bacon further, in part:

". . . Let us look to the Republican record in Massachusetts . . . from 1916 to 1930, inclusive, under five of the outstanding Governors in the history of our Commonwealth—McCall, Coolidge, Cox, Fuller and Allen. Under them were born and carried out the state budget system, the consolidation of state departments, the debt-reduction program, the pay-as-you-go policy, and other progressive financial steps, which found Massachusetts far better off than any other state in the nation when the depression struck a severe blow at all governmental units.

"Under . . . these Republican Governors . . . the direct debt of the Commonwealth was reduced from a peak of $40,433,000 in 1919 to $9,811,000 in 1930, and the state tax from a peak of $14,000,000 to $7,000,000 in the same period. . . .

"Contrast this picture with any Democratic administration on record. A study of the figures will reveal that the Democratic Party has always been a party of enthusiastically free-spenders—of other people's money—a party which has sought always to make political capital out of the lavish expenditure of public funds—a party which, had it controlled the Legislature of Massachusetts, would long ago have plunged our state into financial oblivion and bankruptcy. . . .

"The Republican Party platform this year contains the following planks:

Jobless and Tax Planks

"We believe that two of the greatest problems which challenge government today are—first, the tragic plight of men and women who want work and cannot get it, and second, the tax burden which penalizes thrift, stifles personal initiative and comes to rest on the backs of the plain people.

"A revival in business and economy in government are essential for the solution of these problems. To achieve this result, we demand—

"1. A balanced budget.

"2. Elimination of government extravagance. . . .

"Now the Democratic Party platform contains but a single innocuous reference to the subject. I quote—'A reform of the tax system to provide necessary revenue to maintain essential public services, so as to lessen the burden on the home owner.'

Not one word more, not a word as to economy, not one word indicating a desire to reduce the cost of government, not one word as to government extravagance, not one word showing the slightest appreciation of the seriousness of the financial problems which we face during the next two years. . . ."

Roosevelt Recovery Divides Classes

(Continued from Page 1)

it, because I dislike the old Marxist phrase—is something new in American history.

Populism under William Jennings Bryan, they point out, was largely an agrarian movement. But now, President Roosevelt has united and retained both farm and mill-town support, and industrialists are as much opposed to him in Illinois as they were in Massachusetts. That's different from Bryan's day.

There is one factor which may be hopeful—may, indeed, save the day. It is that opposition to the Administration from extreme radicals is becoming more and more vocal. In the labor towns and neighborhoods that I have visited, I always found an extreme group of workers who talked as bitterly of the President as did the local bank director. Such factors force the President toward a middle-path and that, it would seem, is what the country needs.

Bankers Are "Ag'in It"

Moreover, we mustn't overlook the minority in the upper ranks who are still for the President, by and large. An Illinois banker told me: "Our attitude appears to be pretty well reflected in the Literary Digest poll, which showed Illinois bankers two to one opposed to the new deal set-up. The actual vote was 1021 to 514. Business was 2724 in favor, and 3482 against."

I asked him and others where this pro-Roosevelt minority was hiding itself. I couldn't find it, and he couldn't either. A representative of a Chicago trade group, asked the same question, said:

"I have yet to find any manufacturer enthusiastic about the NRA, AAA, or any new deal legislation. While some have said they expect to get some benefit out of the codes, invariably it is the selfish benefit they see accruing to themselves, the benefit of fixing prices, etc. I think the majority opinion of business men is that even if there were some abuses before, business as a whole got along better than under these codes."

See Good in Codes

The last remark is to be compared with the nonpartisan poll of the New England Council, which showed a majority of business men in that area of the opinion that the codes had done some good, while overwhelming majority supported codes in some form or other.

My business-man informant went on to say:

"However, in favor of the Administration, there is at least the fact that they have done something, have taken some action, instead of letting things drift. The President's action in the bank crisis at the beginning of his term is still looked upon as his most constructive accomplishment.

"People think," he added, "that Roosevelt is personally honest, but he is beginning to be regarded somewhat as a political opportunist, seeking the support of widely divergent elements and then finding a way to get out of some of the difficult situations by bringing these elements together."

Not a New Deal State

"This state is not a new deal state," said a banker. "It is a conservative state. The chief objection to the present policy is too much centralization of authority at Washington, too much bureaucracy by administrative rather than legislative action."

These were all weighed words, given in the air-conditioned offices of representative organizations and individuals.

And then I went into the street. And over to the Fair—that great street, where people from half the nation were walking up and down. I didn't stand in the middle of the sidewalks and pavements and ask questions. But with my neighbor at the lunch counter, with my seatmate on the bus, with the young couple from Dallas, Texas, who proudly displayed this fact with pennons attached to walking sticks, and with the sun-tanned fellow from Iowa, I did pluck up my courage.

Roosevelt? "He's Swell"

"I'm from Washington," I said. "What do you guys think about Roosevelt?"

"He's swell," they said. "He's for us."

Class cleavage? Oh, let's not worry about class lines in America. The long and short of it is that Franklin D. Roosevelt is a popular President, a vote-getting President, a dramatic man. He got the plaudits even of the bankers in his first months in office. It'll be a harder job getting them again. But as a campaigner, if and when he actually does campaign, he has them all beaten.

So, when the Roosevelt train comes through Chicago three and a half weeks hence, I shall be on the train, and I will watch the crowd, and let you know what they do.

Court Rules Liquor Degrading to Youth

WATERVILLE, Maine, July 16 (AP)—The question of liquor is "contributing to the degradation of youth," Municipal Judge Charles W. Atchley said Saturday in fining a respondent on a liquor violation charge.

The court scored Mr. William A. Minney of Sidney, at whose home deputy sheriffs said they found boys and girls drinking, for operating a "home brew garden" near a dance hall, and declared that but "one out of 10 dance halls in Maine are fit for the youth of the State."

"The public appears to be crying for more liquor," Judge Atchley said. "It should be seeking a code of temperance instead." Mr. Minney appealed a fine of $100 and a two-month jail sentence.

American Brake Shoe Co.

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Net income of the American Brake Shoe-Foundry Company for the six months ended June 30 was $658,-231, compared with $241,486 in the same period last year.

Scotland and Michigan Exchange Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clydebank, Scot.

AN EXCHANGE of teachers between Clydebank and Flint, Mich., has been arranged, it is announced here. The Director of Education here reported that Miss Margaret L. H. Gilchrist, teacher of physical education in Clydebank High School, had been accepted for an exchange post in the United States, and that Miss Florence Williams of Central High School, Flint, Mich., U. S. A., had been recommended as a suitable teacher to exchange with Miss Gilchrist next session, commencing here in September next.

World Peace Seen In NIRA Limits Of Profit System

First Step in Ripping Out Roots of War, Johnson Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16—War and disturbed international relations issue from fundamental injustices in the profit motive within national borders, Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, told the second Summer Institute for Social Progress here today.

Dr. Johnson sounded a plea to stop oversimplifying the attacks on war, to cease attempting to solve it by cultural, moral or political approaches alone and to dip deep into the unequal relations between labor and employer, the gap between consumption and production, the resultant surpluses and the scramble for foreign markets.

He rebuked those schools of thought which believe war can be averted by signing a pledge not to fight, by exchanging students between countries, by forbidding the sale of toy soldiers. All these things help, he admitted, but the causes of war are more profound than any of these nostrums imply.

A ripping out of the roots of war rather than the application of curatives, Dr. Johnson wants. He believes the unbridled application of the profit system has caused brutality within the nation, which finds its logical extension in armed clashes between nations.

Thin threads of smoke curling above the strike areas have their ultimate outcome in the dense clouds hanging over the theaters of war, he indicated.

People have read many different things into the National Recovery Act, but Dr. Johnson believes he sees the immediate hope for world peace. The present program is an experiment in the limitation of the profit motive, in the application of a brake to all those irritations to peace that have sprung from the mal-distribution of the national incomes.

The success of this program and its all important objective of greater equality rests, according to him, on two factors:

1. Ability of the people to awake and support it, in order that the private good shall yield to the common good.

2. The articulation of a strong labor policy, invested with a sense of responsibility not merely to the interests of labor but to the stability of the economic order.

He then lashed out at the present trend toward "autarchy" or national self-sufficiency as an effort to perpetuate the present social and economic injustices.

"I am aware," he continued, "that eminent and able men are contending for the ideal of national self-sufficiency as consistent with a cooperative foreign policy. With the technical aspects of the question I would not presume to deal. But is it not clear enough that the autarchy theory is destructive of values which you organizations have all along emphasized? That less international trade means lessened mutual interdependence, therefore fewer coöperative contacts—in a word, makes not only for economic but for political and cultural isolation? Such isolation means competition and rivalry, and ultimately this means war. An attack upon the economic and moral forces that make for peace."

He handed the defenders of the unbridled profit systems a few posers. He traced the history of the tariffs as causes of international strife and disclosed how the races for raw material had made foreign governmental offices adjuncts of national business, with serious consequences to world peace.

"No longer," he contended, "can we hold the old view that 'men do the greatest service to the public when they are thinking of nothing but their own interests.'"

Mullins Manufacturing Net

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Mullins Manufacturing Corporation had a net profit of $87,758 for the June quarter compared with net loss of $30,758 for the same period last year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH — Sundays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursday, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7.45 p. m., 1ZS, 1420kc-211m.

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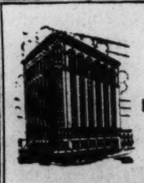

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Do Fish Prices Spell Piracy?

Police Station Nods for Speeders

Finger Held Up to Bus Drivers

(Continued from Page 1)

the-station-house plan of the Boston police.

* * *

Now For Bus Drivers

"I shall do everything possible to stop the reckless driving of bus operators!"

Thus today did Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles declare a campaign against the bus. Long have motorists considered buses privileged. They have seen themselves picked up for speeding at 40, while buses tore at 50 and 60 without hindrance, their wide bodies sweeping traffic dangerously near to the ditch. Registrar Ryan says he is going to stop bus speeding, the impetus being a fatal bus accident in Worcester last week.

Further Ryan comment:

"Bus drivers and the companies paying them assume the highways were built for their express benefit to drive at 60 miles an hour and that all others must yield them the right of way. How long will the motoring public that pays millions . . . for the use of . . . highways stand for that . . . the threat of injury or death whenever they meet a bus on the road?"

Today Mr. J. S. Conlin, of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, said that the drivers of the large companies are as careful and courteous as the most considerate operators of private cars. Even when late they are ordered to disregard schedules rather than violate road safety rules.

Mr. Ryan, told of the Conlin statement, said that perhaps much of the speeding is done by drivers of small independent line operators but in either case such speeding must be stopped.

The registrar's anxiety over keeping down speeding was emphasized by his weekly report showing 25 fatalities in motor accidents last week, 13 more than in the same period last year.

Drunken driving still played a prominent part in his records, with 137 drivers convicted during the week. Only nine actually were sent to jail, however. Mr. Ryan is anxious that a jail sentence should accompany every drunken driving conviction.

Politics

Robart Hat Tossed

Ralph W. Robart, director of the Division of the Necessaries of Life, announced his candidacy for sheriff of Middlesex County yesterday. Today political circles were stirred. The post he seeks has been vacant since Sheriff John R. Fairbairn passed on recently. Governor Ely had tried successively to appoint Mr. Stephen Garrity to the vacancy. But his Executive Council always turned the appointment down.

The reason given was that since Mr. Fairbairn had gone in with an overwhelming Republican vote that a Republican should be appointed to the office. This influence was strong enough on the Council to prevent the Garrity appointment. Back of the Republican urge, however, was the well-known fact that the office of sheriff has tremendous possibilities for building up political strength for the party that controls that office.

Mr. John C. L. Dowling, now Mayor Mansfield's welfare chief, speaking today as an authority on county government, said that the incident emphasizes again his contention that the office of sheriff is political rather than administratively useful, that the whole county system should be discarded on the same basis. He pointed out that the county system was originally a military set-up and has outlived its usefulness.

Outdoor Concerts

Shell-on-the-Charles

Last night at 8:30 o'clock 20,000 people blanketed the wide lawn of the Esplanade where it bends along the Boston bank of the Charles. A hot sun was setting into humid skies. Suddenly a speed boat roared up to the embankment. Out stepped spruce Arthur Feidler, conductor of Boston's Pops concerts.

He made his way to the new acoustic shell. Mr. Davis B. Kenniston, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, spoke, urging support of the concerts which are given purely through public donations. Then Mr. Feidler stepped to the podium. He rapped for attention. There was a moment's lull. Then the orchestra of Boston Symphony players burst forth with the opening strains of Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance. The 1934 Esplanade concert season was on.

Beyond the interest in the concert was the curiosity about the new shell. Designed by acoustical engineers to really solve the problem of outdoor non-electrical amplification it was being used for the first time with a full orchestra. Elgar's piece was an excellent test. Any vagrant echoes and reverberations typical of the old shell would be brought out by the sonorous tonality of this piece.

Clearly, without parasitic crashes of sound, the music came from the shell. Several hundred feet away part of the 20,000 could hear easily. Later quieter music tested it for its actual amplifying ability. And still distant listeners found a marked improvement over last year's structure. By the time the concert was over night had fallen. After bursts of applause, with Mr. Feidler asking his orchestra to stand up and receive the tributes, the crowd slowly broke up and trickled out into many streams onto the nearby streets. The first of a four-week series of concerts was over.

* * *

Choristers-on-the-Common

For many years Mr. G. Robert Lunger directed choral groups in Boston's fashionable churches. Yesterday he was conducting a choral group once more. But it was a sea of very different faces which were turned toward him. People of all nationalities from Boston's melting pot, people in all walks of life, made up the audience of some 3000 crowded around the Parkman Bandstand on the Common listening to the first ERA choral concert.

The music was thoroughly American, made up mostly of hymns and Negro spirituals. The crowd liked it. With only two weeks to work with his 75 singers, all trained professionals, Mr. Lunger had achieved marked results. Purest American note was the solo, "The Spell of the Forest," sung by Chief Towana, a pure-blooded American Indian.

Many of the singers of yesterday had in prosperous times seen their weekly pay checks run into three figures. But they are all happy today that the ERA makes it possible for them to get $24 a week at the rate of $1 an hour for 24 hours of work each week.

Liquor

Action In Ayer

Ayer's Club Woodstock today was still causing its selectman regrets that they had not prevented Mrs. Rena M. Richards from starting it in the first place. Originally an "athletic" club it had become alcoholically "social." Boys from President Roosevelt's boyhood school, Groton, were often seen there. The selectman thought the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission would stop it. The commission tossed the issue right back to the selectmen.

The Ayer town counsel George L. Wilson, quickly took up the case. First move for the town was the police stopping the floor show Saturday because Mrs. Richards has no entertainment license. Then they found that neither has she a license to serve food. Finally, while the case for the revoking of the liquor license has been continued, Mr. Wilson has no fear that they can't revoke it.

Summed up Mr. Wilson, "We have been long suffering and everyone will appreciate that when the acts are brought out. There is really nothing to it. Much ado about nothing. It is just the putting an end to a nuisance."

Music

On the Esplanade

Concentric circles of brightness, glittering in a swiftly falling dusk, framed Arthur Fiedler and his players last evening, while thousands of listeners gathered on the river bank in picturesque disarray to hear the first of this season's Esplanade concerts. There were thousands sitting within the amphitheater, patiently awaiting the start of the program, for to hear well and in comfort one must needs arrive early and settle oneself in a leisurely fashion. Hundreds of others strolled along the wide cement walk which banks the river, while on the shore itself people sat watching the reflected lights of the electric signs up the river. Above the water, a slender crescent of a moon mounted.

Within the amphitheater and along its edges, the music was easily heard. The acoustics of the new shell, completed after much experimentation, seem very satisfactory, if one allows for the nearly inevitable dispersion of sound encountered in every outdoor performance. The balance of tone is excellent, and the string timbres which usually give way before the more overbearing wood and brass tones come out clearly and with a pleasant sharpness of outline.

Mr. Fiedler manages to find a happy mean between the serious and the light in music. Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slav" and Strauss's "Tales from the Vienna Woods" last evening sounded out from the modernistic frame of the shell. For things more exacting, there were Weber's Overture to "Oberon," two movements from Haydn's London Symphony, No. 104, and the prelude to Wagner's "Meistersinger."

C. S. B.

Tiny Subjects of Next Dalai Lama

By Cowling From Ewing Galloway

Young Tibetans

Citizens of Secluded Mountain Race Reported to Have Found the Baby to Be Designated as New Ruler

Welfare Program Of Coördination Ready for States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 16—A program for a coördinated system of welfare work and social security, which is to be recommended to the Federal Government and the 44 state legislatures meeting within the next year, was announced here today by the American Public Welfare Association, following a series of regional conferences with welfare workers on this question.

The association urges that the Federal Government establish a new federal administrative unit to coordinate all services of the Federal Government in the welfare field and then that the states proceed as follows in the reorganization of welfare activities:

All state welfare activities should be coördinated in an effective organized state welfare department. This should include the administration of state institutions and all other supervisory and direct-care activities.

Federal, state and local governments should work together financially on both the emergency and the permanent relief program, the association urges and all public funds should be administered by properly organized public departments. To obtain competent management of affairs in the welfare program, it is urged that laws be passed requiring the employment of welfare officials exclusively upon a merit basis.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sunday, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Watercolors and prints by William Blake; Japanese paintings; modern prints. On permanent exhibition: English, Irish and American silver; twelfth century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room; Etruscan collection.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free. Closed during August.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century. French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects; ocean creatures. Through the summer.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orne Rider. Through Aug. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Doll & Richards—General grouping of oils and water colors.

Grace Horne Galleries—The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of yachting subjects by Philip Kappel.

The Gallery—Water colors by Lawrence Anderson. Through July 13.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Drawings, water colors and etchings by Helen Sewell. Through July.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Buddhists Report Finding Infant Dalai Lama in Tibet

DARJEELING, India, July 16 (AP)—The prayers of 30,000,000 Tibetans that a reincarnated Dalai Lama would be found to rule over the Buddhist faith, have been answered, say reports from Lhasa, strange Asian capital on the other side of the Himalayas.

The report is that there has been located in a humble home in the remotest part of the mysterious mountain country the child whose tiny body is supposed to hold the soul of the last Buddhist pontiff.

Should the report be true, it will be 18 years before the new Dalai Lama can actually assume the title "patron of the Angels and All Living Things" and take active charge of the 300,000 priests of Lamaism.

Meanwhile, the picturesque palace of the Dalai Lama "Pota-La," high on a rocky hill in the center of the forbidden city of Lhasa is awaiting his successor.

Reports reaching here said that all of Tibet was in a furore over the discovery of the new Dalai Lama. For seven months emissaries have been searching the forbidden country of Central Asia for a baby who was born at the exact moment the old Dalai Lama ceased to breathe.

Holy men examined the heads of all infants to determine if they bore certain distinctive marks laid down by tradition which would fix them as the Dalai's successor.

The head Lama of Reting monastery, two days' journey north of Lhasa, has been ruling the "forbidden land" pending discovery of the new "incarnation." He will continue in that rôle until the new Dalai is 18 years old, in the normal course of events.

Discussion was revived here of a report that the Dalai who passed on last December was the last of his line. He was supposed to be the thirteenth reincarnation.

Panchen Lama Hopes To Get Lhasa Throne

PEIPING, China, July 16 (AP)—En route to Lhasa, Tibet, where he hopes to succeed the late Dalai Lama as both spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetans, the Panchen Lama, has arrived here by airplane.

The Panchen Lama, for 10 years an exile in China, looked tired and somewhat worn after his first airplane ride. He flew here from Nanking. He insisted on taking three days' rest before receiving a single visitor.

The journey to Lhasa requires many months of strenuous travel by automobile and camel, but in the view of the Panchen Lama, who has no particular liking for air travel, it will be easier than his six-hour dash from Nanking to Peiping.

Ontario Experimenting With Highway Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Advantages of roadway lighting are to be demonstrated by the illumination of the King's Highway betwen Grimsby and the War Memorial at the Stoney Creek-Hamilton forks, it was announced by Mr. F. T. Groome, manager of the Holophane Company, Ltd., in addressing the Illuminating Engineering Society here recently. After consultation betwe n the Highways Advisory Board and the department it was decided to carry out the experiment, this section having been chosen because it is considered the most dangerous in Ontario.

The plan, he explained, is to put about 21 300-watt multiple lamps, or the same number of 5000 lumen series lamps per mile, about 25 to 30 feet above the road level. It is estimated that the cost will be from $1000 to $1500 a mile for initial installation, with a maintenance cost of about $20 a mile a year.

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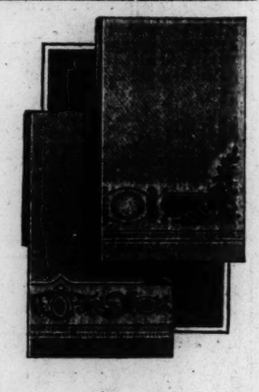

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Blind Prisoner to Get Sermons in Braille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The National Institute for the Blind in London is engaged on printing in Braille a special issue of the Sermons of C. H. Spurgeon, the Non-conformist minister. This is being undertaken as the result of a request by a blind man who is serving a term of imprisonment, and the issue will also mark the centenary of Spurgeon's birth. The copyright fees have been waived by the publishers of the Sermons.

Giants Battle Off Challenge Of Other Teams

Cubs' Efforts Repulsed During Past Week—Phillies Rise

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	52	30	.634
Chicago	50	32	.610
St. Louis	46	34	.575
Pittsburgh	41	37	.526
Boston	41	42	.494
Philadelphia	35	46	.422
Brooklyn	34	49	.410
Cincinnati	26	53	.329

Results July 14

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 11, New York 7.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 18, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.

Results July 15

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 0.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 5, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 1.

With the National League race rapidly gliding along, the problem of displacing the New York Giants remains unsolved. Since early in June when the Giants jumped the field to unseat the St. Louis Cardinals, every effort has failed to overhaul them. The Cardinals made frantic efforts to regain their lead and finally gave up for a "breather." Then the Chicago Cubs took up the task and are trying hard.

Calmly, and almost with an aggravating ease, Bill Terry keeps his World Champions coasting along smoothly. They seldom get a substantial margin over the field and yet they do manage to maintain their two-game lead. It is a most interesting struggle these two clubs are engaged in. Day after day the standing will show a margin of about two games. This past week each team won four games out of six.

For a time it looked encouraging for the Cubs, especially when they opened the present series in the Giants' own bailiwick by winning a batfest Saturday 11 to 7. Big Jim Weaver held the Giants somewhat in check and his team mates splurged in the fifth inning to a total of seven runs. This joy was short-lived, though, for the Terrymen refused to become panicky and combined Schumacher and Hubbell to put the Cubs back again yesterday, 5 to 3.

St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Boston held thir next three positions, respectively. The Cardinals played .500 ball, Pittsburgh won three and lost four, while the Braves won only two in seven games played. The Pirates now sit on top of the Braves with a 2½-game lead and deserve it. They humbled the latter team on its own grounds Saturday and divided a doubleheader there yesterday.

In these days of wild scoring orgies it is a pleasure to take in a doubleheader such as the Braves and Pirates engaged in yesterday. The veteran Waite Hoyt, pitching his first full game, not only shut out Boston, but was reached for only one hit, a single in the third inning by Thompson. Then, as if that pitching exhibition were not enough, Boston sent its famed Lefty Brandt against the Pirates in the second game and he proceeded to shut them out and got by with only three singles being chalked against his delivery. Pitching like that is rare to modern baseball.

The Phillies went on a rampage the past week to best every team in the league with a record of five victories in six games played. Such baseball needed recognition and the Phillies got it—they advanced from seventh place to sixth, forcing Casey Stengel's Brooklynites down a peg. In three games against the Cincinnati Reds over the week-end the Phillies scored 32 runs to five.

Yankee Again Defeats Rainbow in Test Sail

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Yankee of Boston continued her series of victories over the other candidates for the defence of the America's cup Saturday by leading Harold S. Vanderbilt's lately launched Rainbow around a 22½-mile triangle by 4 minutes.

While Charles Francis Adams, Yankee's skipper and former navy secretary, was showing the way to Vanderbilt Gerard Lambert in the old and ineligible cup boat, Vanitie, was giving Richard De B. Boardman skipper of Frederick Prince's Weetamoe, a sailing lesson. Starting in a second division, Vanitie left Weetamoe 5m. 14s. astern when they crossed the finish line.

Lasker Draws With Flohr

ZURICH, Swit., July 16 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe, of Holland; G. Stahlberg, of Sweden; E. D. Bogoljubow, of Germany and H. Johner, of Switzerland, won victories yesterday in the second round of the international chess masters' tournament. A game between the world's champion, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, of Paris, and Dr. O. S. Bernstein, another Parisian, was adjourned after 44 moves. At that time, experts said, Dr. Alekhine, who had the white side of a queen's pawn opening, seemed to be heading for inevitable victory. Dr. Emanuel Lasker, of London, drew his game with Salo Flohr, of Prague, in 23 moves.

Greenbrier Poloists Win

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 16 (AP)—After battling to a 3-to-3 tie in a six-chukker game, the Greenbrier polo team defeated the Maryland Polo Club riders of Baltimore, 4 to 3, Saturday. Gould Shaw, New York, Boston and Warrenton (Va.) player at No 2 scored the extra goal in overtime play after the bell had rung. The final game in the two-game series will be played Sunday afternoon.

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Martyn Buxby Wins The R. I. Turf Court Singles at Agawam

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Martin Buxby of the University of Texas, Saturday ascended the Rhode Island turf court men's singles tennis throne with a straight-set triumph over Donald Morrison of Newport, captain of the University of Virginia tennis team. Buxby won handily 6—0, 6—3, 6—1 to succeed Francis X. Shields of New York, last year's winner of Agawam Hunt's feature event.

Baroness Maud Levi of New York and Minden, Nev., captured the state crown in women's singles through a 3—6, 6—4, 6—2 victory over Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham, Mass. Baroness Levi succeeds Carolin A. Babcock of California as titleholder in that event.

Buxby added further to his tennis laurels when he paired with his University of Texas doubles partner, Bertram Weltens, to defeat Arnold W. Jones of Providence, former Davis Cup player, and James Van Alen of Newport, former national court tennis champion, in the New England sectional men's doubles final, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

The state championship in women's doubles went to Mrs. Painter and Jane Sharp of Los Angeles with a 6—3, 2—6, 6—3 triumph over the Los Angeles team of Dr. Esther Bartosh and Marianne Hunt.

Miss Sharp also shared in the invitation mixed doubles title. She played with Wilmer M. Hines, former University of North Carolina star, to defeat Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., and Ralph Minnich of Princeton 10—8, 7—9, 6—3. The summary:

Rhode Island Turf Court Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Final Round

Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, defeated Donald Morrison, University of Virginia, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, Mass., 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter and Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh and Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, and Wilmer M. Hines, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., and Ralph Minnich, Princeton, 10—8, 7—9, 6—3.

New England Sectional Men's Doubles Championship Final

Martyn Buxby and Bertram Weltens, University of Texas, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, and James Van Alen, Newport, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Shields, Wood, Lott And Stoefen Selected

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., today were named as the United States team to meet Australia this week-end in the interzone final of Davis Cup competition.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., summoned to London at the last minute as a possible replacement for Stoefen in doubles, was not named. He arrived only Saturday and appeared to be short of his best form in his practice.

Stoefen, however, had practically clinched a starting place even before Allison sailed, rallying from his rather indifferent play to show the same brand of tennis which had helped he and Lott to both the indoor and outdoor doubles title of the United States.

He and Lott defeated Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, veteran defending French pair, for the Wimbledon title 10 days ago in straight sets with Stoefen's smashing play the outstanding factor.

Shields and Wood had been accepted as certain singles nominees since their great semifinal matches at Wimbledon against J. H. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian ace, and Fred J. Perry, leader of the cup-defending British forces, respectively. Each was defeated only after the hardest sort of a battle in five sets.

English Girls Enter U. S. Tennis Tourneys

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The international flavor, so dear to the hearts of all sports promoters, was assured for the United States women's tennis championships with the announcement today that Betty M. Nuthall, Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James, British stars, had filed entries.

Miss Nuthall and Miss James both have competed here before, but Miss Stammers, England's fourth-ranking player, will be seeking the title for the first time. Miss Nuthall is ranked No. 3 in her own land and Miss James No. 12.

"Bounding Betty" was runner-up to Helen Wills Moody for the American crown in 1927 and won it in 1930. She has won the American women's doubles title three times, with Sarah H. Palfrey in 1930, with Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall in 1932 and with Miss James last year. Twice, in 1929 and 1931, she and George M. Lott Jr. won the national mixed doubles championship.

In addition to the women's singles and doubles championships, to be held at Forest Hills Aug. 13-18, the visitors will play in the national mixed doubles competition at Philadelphia Aug. 20-25.

Endeavour Crew on Strike

GOSPORT, Eng., July 16 (AP)—Almost on the eve of the sailing of his America's Cup challenger, Endeavour, across the Atlantic, T. O. M. Sopwith was confronted last night with a strike of a large part of the yacht's paid crew. As a result, it was said, Endeavour will be sailed principally by amateurs in the forthcoming cup races off Newport. The challenger was hauled out of the water Saturday preparatory to her departure to America. She is expected to leave some time within the next week or ten days. As a measure of protection against her centerboard, Sopwith decided to remove it for the Atlantic crossing. Sailmakers were busy Saturday making spare sails, which will include a third mainsail of the heavy type.

McKenzie Wins Closed Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, N. Y., July 16—Donald McKenzie of Greenwich, Conn., won the men's division in the open class of the fifth annual Westchester Archery Association championship shoot at Everit Macy Park, Saturday and Sunday, with a card of 274 hits and 1572 points. Judge William C. White of Scarsdale won the closed event with 239 hits and 1318 points. Dorothy Dugan of Greenwich won the women's closed class with 266 hits and 1754 points, while Mrs. Karl Sisley of Scarsdale won the women's closed event with 223 hits and 1131 points. Gerald Petrie of White Plains won in the boys' division with 222 hits and 1167 points.

Burnt Mills And U. S. Army Teams Win at Pony Polo

Officers Score One-Sided Victory Over Monmouth—Other Game Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 16—The United States Army team and the Burnt Mills four won the first-round matches of the United States junior polo championship over the week-end at the Pleasure Bay field of the Rumson Country Club.

The victory of the officers on Saturday over the team of young players of the neighborhood, calling themselves the Monmouth Country Club team, was one-sided, as the team work of the Army was immensely superior, and this gave them victory at 14 to 3; but the battle between the home club team, with the three Balding brothers in the lineup, and Burnt Mills, was close all the way, the score being tied no less than six times. But the Burnt Mills quartet finally gained such a lead that though the Rumson four fought right to the end, the visitors won by a score of 11 to 10.

It was the superior individual play of the winners, rather than their team work that finally gave them the victory. Thomas Mather, a former Texan, at back, was a tower of strength for the winners, with Harry East, at No. 2 almost as effective. The Baldings worked well together, but the brilliancy of their opponents broke their combinations at important moments. The summary:

Burnt Mills		Rumson
No. 1	S. P. Farrish	Sheldon Prentice
2	Harry East	J. B. Balding
3	Arthur Borden	Gerald Balding
Back	J. T. Mather	Ivor Balding

Score—Burnt Mills 11, Rumson 10. Goals—Burnt Mills: Mather 4, East 3, Borden 3, Farrish. Rumson: J. B. Balding 3, Gerald Balding 3, Ivor Balding 3, Prentice. Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White and A. Stuart. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

A complete reorganization of the Austin team, which will encounter the Army four in the semifinal round on Tuesday, was announced, due to the decision of George Miller, who is assisting Carleton N. Burke in the management of the West team in the intersectional series, to withdraw Cecil Smith from the play of the junior. Mahlon S. Kemmerer, the Princeton star, will go No. 1 in place of Miller, while William G. Gilmore of San Mateo, will substitute for Smith, George A. Oliver Jr. goes to No. 3, with M. W. Williams retaining his old place at back.

The play of the Army team was a bit slow at first, but with the start of the second chukker the combination began to get together, and the balance of the game was all in its favor. Lieut. G. W. Read Jr. was the lone scorer in the first chukker, on an individual attack, and this was balanced early in the second, when Combs centered the ball and Gatins scored for Monmouth on an angle shot. But Major Smith, playing a roving back, scored soon afterward on a long wallop, and the balance of the chukker found Army sweeping ahead for two more goals, the last on a free shot, when Combs fouled.

Army added another in the third, when Monmouth showed a stronger attack and kept the officers on the defensive, but when the second half began, Major Smith went to No. 2, and Walker to back, and the rest of the game was almost too one sided, as the Army horses outpaced and outplayed the locals, and goal after goal came almost automatically. The summary:

Pos.	U. S. Army	Monmouth C. C.
No. 1	Capt. C. E. Davis	William Reber
2	Lieut. S. P. Walker, Major Smith	Clarence C. Combs Jr.
3	Lieut. George W. Read Jr.	Benjamin K. Gatins
Back	Maj. C. C. Smith	William Foales
	Lieutenant Walker	

United States Army 13, Monmouth 3. Goals—Smith 5, Davis 4, Read 3, Walker for Army; Foales 2, Gatins for Monmouth. Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White and A. Stuart. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	58	34	.630
Rochester	57	36	.613
Toronto	53	36	.596
Albany	44	42	.512
Montreal	45	45	.500
Buffalo	40	50	.444
Syracuse	37	50	.425
Baltimore	22	63	.259

Results July 14

Toronto 6, Baltimore 5.
Toronto 3, Baltimore 2.
Newark 8, Montreal 7.
Rochester 4, Albany 3.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 0.

Results July 15

Rochester 8, Newark 3.
Rochester 4, Newark 0.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 4.
Montreal 3, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 5, Toronto 0.
Toronto 15, Syracuse 9.
Albany 6, Buffalo 4.
Buffalo 8, Albany 4.

Chapman Wins Sweetser Final

HARRISON, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Richard D. Chapman, 23-year-old youngster from Greenwich, Conn., yesterday annexed the Jess Sweetser victory trophy golf tournament, putting together successive rounds of 73-70-74 for a 54-hole total of 217. Chapman's margin of supremacy was measured by four strokes over Charles H. Mayo of Lido. Mayo led the field with a 72 on the first round Friday but slipped on the final two rounds, adding a 76 and a 72 for his total of 221. Following Mayo was the 19-year-old Elmsford luminary, Willie Turnesa, with 222, a stroke ahead of Joseph Gagliardi of the New York A. C., Lee Fowler of Forsgate, and Leonard Martin of Apawamis.

Over 250 Yachts Compete

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—A total of 251 yachts participated in the opening day's competition of the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual race week in Long Island Sound Saturday. This total compared with the record total of 257 set in 1930. Class winners included William J. Strawbridge's class M yacht, Instalena; George B. Milen's 10-meter Branta; Austin Smither's old New York 40 Katharine in the handicap class, division A, and Palmer and Leslie's Alera in the New York 30-foot class. Istalena defeated George Lauder Jr.'s Windward by 6m. 31s. in the 19-mile class M event.

Triple Tie at St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16 (AP)—The race for the St. Paul open golf championship ended in a triple deadlock yesterday between Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, Ky Laffoon of Denver and Harry Cooper of Chicago. Each had 72-hole totals of 283. The leaders' three rounds were: Revolta, 73—74—71—65—283; Cooper, 69—73—72—69—283; Laffoon, 72—70—72—69—283. After taking a stroke lead with a 70 in the morning, Horton Smith of Chicago fell to a 74 on his last trip to wind up in seventh place. Walter C. Hagen of Detroit landed next with 288.

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Sporting Around the Hub

BEGINNING July 23, the newly formed North Shore Yacht Racing Association, under the auspices of the Annisquam Yacht Club, will stage its first Curtis Cup match in connection with the selection of the entrant for the United States junior championship and Sears Bowl series. This competition will mark the first time that junior crews from Massachusetts clubs, north of Boston, will sail outside of Massachusetts Bay. The contest is open to one crew from each Bay State yacht club, north of Boston, no member of which shall have passed his or her eighteenth anniversary before Sept. 1, 1934. The point system will be used to determine the winner, which will be qualified to compete in the Sears Bowl series as a North Shore representative. The youthful yachtsmen will use Triangle Class boats.

♣ ♣ ♣

About 3000 spectators lined the shores of Rosemary Lake, Needham, Saturday afternoon, under threatening skies, to watch the swimmers taking part in the N. E. A. A. A. U. carnival. Charles Kyle of the Boys' Club of Boston, Charlestown district, established a New England record of 1m. 20 1-5s. in the N. E. A. A. U. 100-meter backstroke event. Esther Morrison of the Brookline W. S. A. defended her N. E. A. A. A. U. women's senior high board diving championship. Miss Morrison scored 109.5 points. Gordon Connolly of the Boston S. A. won the 800-yard free-style (N. E. A. A. A. U.) championship in 12m. 39 3-5s.

♣ ♣ ♣

Four-ball competition features golf this week. The Country Club, having nicely handled the state amateur golf title play, now will house the famous Herbert Jaques Memorial Cup four-ball tournament, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The C. C. golf committee of Harold W. Pierce, chairman, Jose C. Harris, Ellery W. Rogers, Herbert Jaques and Frank A. Reece have agreed to limit the invitations to 32 pairs. From 1919 through 1924 it was a match and medal play competition, but in 1925 it was changed to four-ball. Jesse P. Guilford and the late R. C. Van Arsdale, Woodland pair, won the tourney last year.

♣ ♣ ♣

A tournament of prizes is scheduled for the Highland Country Club Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Attleboro club is holding an open tournament, and prizes are given various golf accomplishments during the tourney.

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The Tedesco Country Club will entertain the 36-hole medal play four-ball invitation event Wednesday and Thursday. This is an annual competition.

♣ ♣ ♣

The New England Golf Association, of which Malcolm Farmer is president, is busy preparing for the ninth annual tournament. The tourney will be held July 30, 31, Aug. 1 and 2. A qualifying round of 36 holes will be played Monday, July 30, and the 32 qualifiers will tee off Tuesday. The entries are limited to 30 for Massachusetts, 25 for Connecticut, 20 for Rhode Island, 12 each for Maine and New Hampshire and four for Vermont. Frank D. Ross of the Wampanoag Country Club, Connecticut, won the title last year.

♣ ♣ ♣

Crescent Canoe Club won New England club honors in the regatta of the eastern division of the American Canoe Club on Lake Chauncy, Westboro, yesterday. The club title came to them when Dedham and Breed's shells were disqualified in the war canoe final for leaving their lanes and Crescent, in third place, was awarded first. Ged Mosher of Crescents and Joey Zaboy of Samoset were the individual paddle stars, the latter winning five firsts over the two days and Mosher competed in four straight events and placed well up in three of them.

Frank Parker Wins The Singles And Doubles Finals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, July 16—Frank A. Parker, the protégé of Mercer Beasley, and a summer resident of Spring Lake, proved that he must be reckoned with as a potential Davis Cup player, over the week-end, when he won the singles and with John W. Van Ryn, the doubles, in the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club invitation clay court tournament.

In the final round he tackled Clifford S. Sutter, former New Orleans star of Tulane, and twice intercollegiate champion, and decisively defeated him in a four-set match, playing fine consistent tennis all the way, and winning by a score of 11—9, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. Sutter showed flashes of his oldtime form, while climbing up to even terms in the first set after trailing at 3—5, and in the third set, which he won with all his shots working perfectly, but the greater consistency of the 18-year-old player tipped the scale in his favor in the end.

The doubles final, with those old-time stars of many championships, R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, opposing them, was closely fought all the way, but the superior condition, as well as the well balanced play of the winners, finally gave Parker and Van Ryn the victory at 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Both in forehand and backhand play, Parker showed the best tennis he has ever exhibited, and though Sutter shone in lobs and volleys, the youngster finally studied out the method of handling the shots, and ran off with the final set in short order. Parker's new service also worked well, and this also told in his favor at important crises.

Parker showed real championship form from the start in his semi-final match against J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, in the semi-final on Saturday, with his strokes, both forehand and backhand, working perfectly, and though Hall used all his court craft to get the youngster out of position, Parker stood the test, and ran out the match at 6—2, 6—2.

The semi-final match between Sutter and John W. Van Ryn was a seesaw affair, with Van Ryn's errors accounting for the first set, while he steadied for the second and held his own to win it. But Sutter was still able to show his real form in the final set, and his low flat drives and especially his lobs, gave him the set and match at 6—0, 2—6, 6—2.

Parker and Van Ryn had an easy task to eliminate Hall and E. W. Feibleman in the semifinal, 6—0, 6—3. But Sutter and Dr. Eugene M. McCauliff gave Bell and Mangin a real battle before the latter pair came through at 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

Spring Lake Invitation Tennis Tournament

Singles—Semifinal Round

C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2.
F. A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated J. G. Hall, South Orange, 6—2, 6—3.

Final Round

Parker defeated Sutter, 11—9, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Parker and Van Ryn defeated Hall and E. W. Feibleman, 6—0, 6—3.
G. S. Mangin and R. B. Bell defeated Sutter and E. M. McCauliff, 6—4, 6—4.

Final Round

Parker and Van Ryn defeated Mangin and Bell, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Yacht Vigilance Wins

RIVERSIDE, Conn., July 16 (AP)—H. C. McNulty's cruising yacht, Vigilance, sailing under the colors of the Norwalk Yacht Club, captured the annual Riverside Club race yesterday at Stratford Shoal. The McNulty boat won on elapsed time. Tinavire, L. E. Lockwood's boat sailing out of the Riverside Yacht Club, was home first but placed third in corrected time. Flood Tide, owned by W. J. McHugh of Cedar Point Yacht Club, was third and Contest, defending champion, owned by A. O. Jennings of the Pequot Yacht Club, was fourth.

Yorkshire Scores 238 for Eight

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The touring Australian cricket team yesterday lost the opening encounter of a three-day match against Yorkshire. A crowd of 20,000 spectators surrounded the field at Sheffield as Yorkshire ran up 238 runs for eight wickets.

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Blaney Wins State Amateur Golf Title

Smiling, cocky W. O. (Bill) Blaney of the Brae Burn Country Club is the state amateur golf champion of Massachusetts for 1934. Only 27 years of age, the former Williams College athlete was making his third bid Saturday in the final for the title. In 1930 he lost to Fred Wright and in 1932 he lost to Ed Kirouac; but Saturday he overcame a worthy opponent, Jonny Nies of the United Shoe Machinery A. C., 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final at The Country Club, Brookline.

Blaney led in the morning 18, 1 up. The new champion was agreeably surprised to win since he has practiced far more diligently on other occasions than he did for this one and yet he lost previously and won this time.

In a playoff between M. A. Heath Jr., E. P. Kirouac and Fred J. Wright, Jr., for the medal, the last named triumphed with a 72 for 18. Heath was a stroke higher and Kirouac carded a 76. Wright has won six state titles and this was his fourth medal.

Great Island Quartet Will Meet Burnt Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 16—Great Island and Burnt Mills will meet in the final round of the Hempstead Cup polo tournament as the result of the former's victory over Aknusti, Saturday, in the semifinal-round game played on Cochran Field of the Meadow Brook Club. Burnt Mills had previously qualified. Great Island defeated Aknusti 12 to 7. W. G. Reynolds at No. 2 for the winners was high scorer of the game with five goals to his credit. The summary:

Great Island		Aknusti
No. 1	W. Ziekler Jr.	E. H. Gerry
2	W. G. Reynolds	W. A. Harriman
3	C. R. Harrison	R. L. Gerry Jr.
Back	J. P. Grace Jr.	H. A. Gerry

Score—Great Island 12, Aknusti 7. Goals—Raynolds 5, Ziegler 3, Harrison 3, Grace for Great Island; R. L. Gerry 2, H. A. Gerry 2, E. H. Gerry, Harriman, penalty for Aknusti. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Connecticut Outboard Races

NIANTIC, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Entrants from New York and Massachusetts carried off most of the honors yesterday in the Connecticut Outboard Association regatta at Saunders Point in the Niantic River here before a crowd estimated at 3500. Kenneth MacKenzie of Sandy Hook, widely known professional outboard racer, won first place in class F, a division open to amateurs and professionals. His time was 6m. 8s. Marshall Eldridge of East Weymouth, Mass., also well known in professional outboard circles, was second, and Lew Francin of Springfield, Mass., third. In class C, division 1, a race for professionals, Lew Franco of New York City came off victorious, bringing his little craft across the finish line in 6m. and 26s. Garson P. Finstein of Holyoke, Mass., was second. Another for professionals in which many of the best known outboard racing figures participated was division 2 of class C won by Marshall Eldridge in 6m. and 13s. Charles Cabott of New Haven was second and Frank Johnson of Short Beach third.

Tennis Stars Return

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Sarah H. Palfrey, Josephine N. Cruickshank, Carolin A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus, American women tennis stars who have been competing abroad, today returned home in the liner Leviathan. Miss Palfrey, Miss Babcock and Miss Cruickshank were members of the Wightman Cup team which successfully defended the trophy against the British at Wimbledon. They all competed in the Wimbledon championships and in the French championships at Auteuil in May. Helen Hull Jacobs, American champion and captain of the cup team, and Virginia B. Rice, who also competed at Wimbledon, had planned to return with the others, but both remained behind for a few days.

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Detroit Tigers Slip Into Lead Despite Yankees

Take Series From New York—No Other Changes in Junior League

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	51	30	.630
New York	48	30	.615
Boston	44	37	.543
Cleveland	42	37	.532
Washington	40	42	.488
St. Louis	33	41	.446
Philadelphia	32	47	.405
Chicago	27	53	.338

Results July 14

St. Louis 8, Boston 7.
Detroit 12, New York 11.
Cleveland 2, Washington 0.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 5.

Results July 15

Boston 12, St. Louis 8.
St. Louis 9, Boston 3.
Detroit 8, New York 3.
Cleveland 10, Washington 8.
Cleveland 10, Washington 8.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 5.

Those battling Detroit Tigers, under the aggressive leadership of Mickey Cochrane, regained first place in the American League Saturday for the first time since June 25. Ignoring the famous individual records of the New York Yankee ball players such as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, who featured the past week with stirring baseball feats, the Tigers slipped into first place on nothing more than a better record of games won.

Cochrane had prepared his Tigers for this New York series. Then his players proceeded to take three out of the four-game series. That kind of baseball is deserving of reward. All the Tigers sought for reward was first place and they made it.

Saturday the two teams played one of those "sandlot" ball games, with the Tigers coming from behind twice to win, 12 to 11. It was this game that gave Detroit first place. Yesterday the Tigers plastered another defeat on New York to further intrench themselves in the lead, despite the heroic efforts of the ailing Gehrig who had a "perfect" day at bat with three doubles and a single. Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, who pitched the visitors to victory in the first game of the series Thursday, won yesterday's game with the help of Fred Marberry.

During the week the Detroit Tigers led all teams with four games won and only one defeat. The Yankees had a mediocre record of two victories and three defeats. No other changes took place in the league standing. The Boston Red Sox held their third-place position by playing .500 baseball and Cleveland, fourth-place ball team and desirous of gaining the Boston position, did a little better with three victories in five games.

Washington Senators were the most unfortunate for the week, losing four out of five games; one to Detroit and three out of four to the Cleveland Indians. That disastrous series with Cleveland left the Senators 3½ games behind them.

While most attention was focused on the leaders, the three teams low in the standing, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago, played even baseball, winning two games and losing two. High scoring continued to prevail through most of the games and only three contests over the seven days resulted in less than six runs. Chicago defeating Philadelphia, 3 to 2, July 12; Washington beating Cleveland, 3 to 2, Friday, and the Indians turning the tables on the Senators Saturday, 2 to 0.

Ryden Wins Noyes Cup Final

NORWICH, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Roy W. Ryden, University of California golfing star, won the Noyes Memorial Cup here yesterday when he defeated Burton Resnik of New Haven, Yale ace, 4 and 3, in the finals of the annual Norwich Golf Club's invitation tournamnt.

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Australians Will Face United States In Series Final

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 16 (AP)—Australia defeated Czechoslovakia, 3 matches to 2, in the European zone Davis Cup tennis finals yesterday and qualified to meet the United States in the interzone finals.

It was a narrow squeak for the favored Australians, Young Vivian B. McGrath hanging up the deciding victory in the final match of the series when he defeated Ladislaus Hecht, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1 7—15, after J. H. (Jack) Crawford had bowed to Roderich Menzel, Czech expert, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6.

Menzel's victory was his second of the series for he beat McGrath, 10—8, 8—2, 8—6, on the opening day of play Friday when Crawford defeated Hecht, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. The really decisive point was scored in doubles Saturday when Crawford and Adrian K. Quist conquered Hecht and Menzel, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Menzel was complete master of Crawford yesterday. The Czech's fast service put Crawford on the defense and Menzel was deadly accurate all the way. After Crawford had taken the third set and was leading 6—5 in the fourth, Menzel applied renewed pressure and finally won out in the fourteenth game, tying the series at two voctories apiece

That left the issue strictly up to McGrath and the youngster responded nobly. After a shaky start which enabled Hecht to win the first set, the Australian settled down, played steadily and brilliantly and mopped up his Czech rival in short order.

The Australian-United States series, the winner of which will meet Great Britain in the challenge round, will begin at Wimbledon on Saturday with two singles matches. The doubles will be played the following Monday and the final two singles encounters on Tuesday. The challenge round will be played at Wimbledon July 28, 30 and 31.

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Zell Eaton Winner Of Western Title

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 16 (AP)—Zell Eaton, of Oklahoma City, the medalist, celebrated his twenty-first birthday Sunday by winning the Western amateur golf championship on the wind-swept Twin Hills course with a 4-and-3 conquest of Dave Goldman of Dallas, in the 36-hole finals of the thirty-sixth annual tournament.

Hitting his tee shots perfectly, seldom in trouble and playing nervously but effectively around the greens, Eaton had the upper hand over the Texan through virtually all of the championship match and closed him out with a par 4 on the thirty-third hole.

It was the first major title won by Eaton, an ex-caddie, who has been known as Oklahoma's champion medalist—"always a medalist but never a champion." He was medalist last year in the western, trans-Mississippi and Oklahoma amateur tournaments, tied for second low among the amateurs in the 1934 national open and repeated as medalist in the western this year with a pair of 72s, in the qualifying round.

The Oklahoman finished the morning eighteen 2 up on the 25-year-old Dallas sharpshooter, who has upset some of the best golfers, among them Jack Westland of Chicago, Walker cupper and 1933 Western champion, in the third round.

Eaton has a "...", one over par, for h.s lunch-time advantage over Goldman, who carded 72 on his morning tour. The 71 beat by one stroke the string of five 72s Eaton had in his consistently steady march through the qualifying test in the finals.

White Sox Release Chamberlin

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—The White Sox announced Saturday that Joe Chamberlin, utility infielder, had been released to the Dallas club of the Texas League on option to make room on the squad for Marty Hopkins, third baseman, who was received from St. Paul in a three-way deal with Dallas Wednesday.

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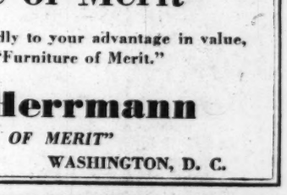

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The Home Forum

A Cook in the Family

UNCLE RICHARD was famous in our family for his cooking. Long before I visited him and Aunt Margaret in Philadelphia, in fact from my bib days, I had heard tales of his spaghetti, clam chowder, and Spanish omelets. I don't think he had ever been to Europe, but the whole Atlantic seaboard had contributed to his repertoire of dishes. He had learned to make onion soup in Mouquin's kitchen; his recipe for Welsh rarebit was the one which had made Martin's celebrated for its rarebits. Mrs. Ostendorf of Philadelphia had written out with her own hand the directions for her mock turtle soup, beginning royally with a whole calf's head and ending with pot herbs, difficult to acquire. From an epicure's haunt in Baltimore had come his recipe for lentil soup; Kruger's in Richmond had taught him to bake Smithfield ham; and his Bearnaise sauce was a poem he had learned from the lips of no less a person than Oscar himself.

For years any particularly well-cooked dish that happened upon our rather casual table was invariably praised with the comparative: "This is almost as good as Uncle Richard's," or: "Even Richard would approve of this." So when, at the age of thirteen, I was sent to visit him and his family, it wouldn't have surprised me in the least to have been met at the train by a gentleman in white cap and apron, frying pan in hand, his face white with flour.

The meals at Uncle Richard's were very good, and I ate with relish. But I was impatient to taste the work of the master. Finally Sunday night came, the cook's night out, and it was whispered to me that Uncle Richard was to make a rarebit.

"And such a rarebit as you have never tasted, my boy," said Uncle Richard later, "a real rarebit. Just be in the kitchen tonight at a quarter to seven, and you may watch the master work."

Betsy, my cousin, and I were prompt; and, as a reward for being so, we had the privilege of bringing together the various materials to be used.

"Now, my boy, you cut up the cheese in nice small pieces, so it will melt quickly!" I set to work.

"Betts, measure out three tablespoons of butter into this saucepan. Where's Dick? Nobody can beat eggs as well as Dick."

Uncle Richard issued these orders while quite obviously looking for something in the pantry. I saw pans lifted and set back on the shelves in some disorder, pot covers rolling on the floor. While dicing the cheese with amateurish precision, I heard drawers being opened, crockery rattling as if it were being handled impatiently—all the sounds of a search accompanied by groans and grunts of dissatisfaction from the usual most jovial master of the house.

"Betsy, where's the aluminum frying pan I always use for my rarebits?"

"I don't know, Father, but I'll look," said Betsy from her butter measuring.

"No, don't bother; I'll get your mother. She likes to be on hand when I make a rarebit. Mother, Mother," he shouted up the back stairs. "Come down and find my frying pan."

And so, somehow, the family was all there, and all were working. Uncle Richard, his round, jolly face serious and rapt, ceremonially took the frying-pan from Aunt Margaret, the butter from Betsy, the eggs from Dick, and the cheese from me, and stirred.

"Now, Margaret, you know how much salt and mustard I need. Why don't you get it while I tend to the stirring? And, Betsy, hurry up and finish that toast." So Uncle Richard commanded.

The rarebit was delicious, and Uncle Richard exuded pride while he seasoned his dish with talk. Uncle Richard certainly knew how to praise his handiwork. When he spoke of the New York State cheese that went into it, only to be bought at one place in Philadelphia—full cream cheese, none of your watered milk stuff; when he took a forkful of the tender yellow gold and spoke of its shortness—no suspicion of stringiness in it—you listened rapt; and then in turn took your own next mouthful reverently, almost with awe. You felt as if you were eating poetry.

The next Sunday night we were again invited to the kitchen to watch Uncle Richard prepare spaghetti with Italian meat sauce. We all worked hard, while the great chef sat and watched us and talked, describing to us just how this dish was going to taste. His remarks were interspersed with orders.

"Remember, equal quantities of olive oil and butter, Richard."

Then, turning to me: "The Italian olive oil is likely to be a little raw these days. I use Greek; it's better. Don't let those onions burn, Betts."

Finally the sauce was on the stove, Dick having adjusted the gas to Uncle Richard's satisfaction, and there was nothing to do for the next two hours but watch the kettle boil. And it did, despite the proverb; for we watched it every moment of that two hours, while Uncle Richard talked an obbligato to its hum. He discussed the making of meat sauce from the onions (or garlic) that flavored it—first fried and then strained out—through the kind of meat—nothing but the top round of the finest, heaviest steer—and the canned tomatoes—imported are better—to the salt and pepper—the latter ground fresh in a hand mill—and the Parmigiano that finally was to crown each mountainous dish like snow. When he spoke of the oil, you felt the Mediterranean sunshine on your back; with the steak you saw the white-faced longhorns, bred in Texas and moved up to Montana for fattening, that Uncle Richard's round steak might be prime; you saw the natives of the East Indies drying the ripe pepper berries with proper care that Uncle Richard might direct Aunt Margaret just how much to grind into the pot.

* * *

Finally Uncle Richard stopped talking, rose, walked over to the pot where Betts was stirring, took the spoon carefully from her hand, looked intently within the pot, sniffed, stirred tentatively a bit himself, cocked his head on one side, and then nodded solemnly to Betts who was watching, all attention. The sauce was done.

The spaghetti was cooked just twelve minutes by Aunt Margaret—Uncle Richard likes his paste partly raw, Italian style—and at the end of that interval, carefully timed by Uncle Richard, he again nodded, rose, and himself reverently took the cooked spaghetti out of the pot with warmed wooden spoon and fork—no metal must touch the starch—and dished it upon the warmed plates, while we all looked on with earnest attention. Then, from the meat sauce pan, Uncle Richard covered each plate of spaghetti with sauce. Bearing his own plate held high, he led the way into the dining room, each of us following with his own dish held before him, for all the world like a procession of viand-bearers out of Mother Goose.

I asked Aunt Margaret once in the course of my visit, timidly and delicately, if Uncle Richard ever cooked anything by himself. "Yes. He did once make some mayonnaise while the children and I and the cook were out." She smiled reminiscently "Such a lot of dishes as there were, seven bowls, I think. You see it curdled, and he tried to bring it back. He dropped an egg, too. I remember having to clean the floor. You know Uncle Richard got his recipe for mayonnaise from the old Holland House." But she said no more, and not once did I hear the loyal family even hint that father's cooking was mostly done by proxy.

As I boarded the train for home, Uncle Richard whispered: "Be sure and tell your mother I'm as good a cook as ever." I did, and was it my imagination, or did she really give me a gentle, ladylike little wink of the eye?

HORACE REYNOLDS.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Walls of Gerona Echo the History of Spain Itself: From a Charcoal Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

THE streets of Gerona are like those of a stage setting, the setting of a theater on which much of the dramatic history of Spain has been played. Gerona is in the northeastern corner of Spain, not far from France and the Mediterranean Sea. It is not only one of the oldest towns in Cataluña, but in all Spain itself; and, since it has always been on the main line of travel between the Iberian Peninsula and France, it has taken part in every major Spanish political change in the past twenty-five hundred years. Should the Catalonians press their ideas about independence, Gerona, because of its proximity to Barcelona, may appear in future Spanish political events.

The old part of Gerona is built on a hill, and it is the best preserved of any old Catalonian city. Like the better known Terragona, its history begins in the prehistoric period of Spain, as some of the cyclopean stones in the city wall will attest. The old part of Gerona is a maze of tortuous streets, on various levels, connected by stairways. The streets plunge through arches or tunnels under houses many of which were built in the Middle Ages. Many of the stones of these houses are taken from the Roman town that occupied the same site, as Latin inscriptions on the stones indicate.

Gerona was Gerunda of Roman times, colonized near the end of the Third Century B. C., as a check to Carthagenian imperialistic tendencies south of the Ebro. Gerona opposed Hannibal unsuccessfully, and then was one of the first towns to fall in the path of the Visigoths who helped to overthrow the Roman Empire in the West and who dominated Spain for three hundred years. Arabs in turn controlled Gerona when the western horn of the Crescent stretched to Tours, and later the forces of Charlemagne, those that appeared in the famous *Chanson de Roland*, wrested it from the Saracens. Gerona saw Charles V, who so frequently upset the balance of power in Europe in the sixteenth century, and it saw the Napoleonic eagles in the early years of the last century.

Three small rivers, cutting through the town with the lower stories of the houses forming the banks, combine to give Gerona a touch of Venice. Although the many and varied settings of Gerona may be a little too theatrical and dramatic, we can easily make allowance for this when we realize that the drama which has unfolded on this stage has been real and has been produced by some of the mightiest forces of history.

Waarheid heeft den Voorrang

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WANNEER wij trachten een voorwaartsche schrede te nemen met het doel onze omgeving te verbeteren, kunnen zich bijwijlen zooveel hinderpalen voordoen, dat een gevoel van ontmoediging en van mislukking bij ons opkomt en de stap vooruit niet genomen wordt. Bij het uitwerken van onze problemen is het noodzakelijk te onderzoeken door welke beweegreden ons streven beheerscht wordt, en eigenwil en een verkeerd begrip van eerzucht uit ons denken te bannen. Het besluit om een zekeren weg te volgen, zonder acht te slaan op het welzijn of het geluk van anderen, zal vaak op een ramp uitloopen. In vele gevallen worden des menschen energie en vermogens tot het uiterste ingespannen om een zeker doel te bereiken, dat, wanneer het eenmaal bereikt is, niet de beloofde bevrediging schenkt. Wanneer men echter bij het nemen van een voorwaartsche schrede willig is zich aan de heerschappij van goddelijke Liefde over te geven, kan niets den mensch verhinderen het goede doel, dat hij zich gesteld had, op de rechte wijze en te juister tijd te bereiken.

In *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 232) schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „De juiste weg verkrijgt den voorrang,—de weg dus van Waarheid en Liefde, waardoor al onze schulden betaald worden, waardoor de menschheid gezegend en God verheerlijkt wordt." Dat de geestelijke waarheid werkelijk waar is, werd ondervonden door iemand, die zich bij het uitwerken van velerlei problemen in haar gezin, standvastig aan de waarheid hield. Vele verkeerde toestanden kwamen aan het licht en werden rechtgezet en naarmate zij zich liefdevol en vastberaden hield aan hetgeen zij wist dat juist was en zich niet door vrees voor tegenstand liet terneder slaan, kwam er verbetering. Vertrouwende dat de macht van de juiste idee den weg zou banen, was zij in staat vele voorwaartsche schreden te doen ten behoeve van het welzijn van haar gezin zoowel als van haarzelf, en de uitkomst was een ieder, die er bij betrokken was, ten zegen.

Uit vrees van anderen te ergeren of uit vrees van den tegenstand, welken men zou kunnen ontmoeten, zal men somtijds een verkeerden toestand verdragen of ergens blijven, waar men niet hoort. Vaak beheerscht zelf-medelijden ons denken en geven wij iemand anders de schuld van den verkeerden toestand, dien wij te verduren hebben. Het is dan noodzakelijk onze gedachte vrij te maken van zulk een verkeerde gedachtelijke houding en geloofwijze, wil men het vraagstuk tot een harmonische oplossing brengen.

De studie en het aanwenden van Christian Science vergeestelijken de menschelijke gedachte en derhalve zal men verkeerde toestanden spoedig opmerken en ook den weg zien om deze te genezen. Dit geestelijk inzicht moet echter gepaard gaan met een toepassen, dat geduldig, verdraagzaam en liefdevol is jegens de houding van anderen. Niets kan een geestelijke idee verhinderen zich in het menschelijk bewustzijn te ontvouwen. Zij, die niet het licht van Christian Science ontvangen hebben, zullen ons misschien hinderpalen in den weg leggen, doch dit verzet moet niet met eigenwil bestreden worden, maar met een liefdevollen geest van verdraagzaamheid en met het vertrouwen, dat geestelijke ideeën zich een weg vermogen te banen in het menschelijk bewustzijn.

Iedere voorwaartsche schrede dient genomen te worden met vertrouwen in de overmacht van het geestelijke over het stoffelijke, van het goede over het booze. Indien er zich bij het uitwerken onzer problemen een tijd van wachten schijnt voor te doen, vereischt dit wakkere, geestelijke werkzaamheid. Wachten op God is niet een passief verbeiden, maar is geestelijk wakker-zijn, dat zich uit in geloof, vertrouwen, waakzaamheid, getrouwheid, ootmoed en soortgelijke eigenschappen. Het is een wetenschappelijk geloof in de macht der gerechtigheid om iedere hindernis, welke den vooruitgang zou willen belemmeren, uit den weg te ruimen.

Mogelijk schijnt het ons somtijds moeilijk te weten of de idee, welke tot ons gekomen is, een juiste idee is; in zulk een geval zullen wij er wèl aan doen onze beweegredenen te onderzoeken en te beoordeelen of er al of niet eigenbelang op het spel staat en hoe ons plan anderen zal aandoen. Wij moeten er ernstiglijk om bidden den weg gewezen te worden, en willig zijn eigenbelang en eigenwil uit onze gedachte te bannen. Een ootmoedig en voortdurend erkennen, dat God het éène, albesturende Gemoed is, zal ons helpen Gods leiding te ervaren. Dan zijn wij in staat voorwaarts te gaan in het volle vertrouwen, dat gerechtigheid zal zegevieren, in staat de waarheid te volgen voor zoover wij die zien. Indien wij gewillig zijn onze eigen verlangens ondergeschikt te maken aan hetgeen het beste is voor allen, die er bij betrokken zijn, zullen wij met blijdschap naar de ontvouwing van de juiste idee uitzien, in het vertrouwen dat de wet der gerechtigheid alle hinderpalen zal overwinnen, en zullen wij niet vreezen dat iets dezen vooruitgang zou schijnen tegen te houden.

Mrs. Eddy heeft ook geschreven in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (p. 199): „Toewijding der gedachte aan het volbrengen van eerlijk werk, maakt dit volbrengen mogelijk. Uitzonderingen bevestigen slechts dezen regel en bewijzen, dat falen veroorzaakt wordt door een te zwak vertrouwen." Laten wij er zeker van zijn dat de stap, welken wij op het oog hebben „eerlijk werk" is en laten wij dan geduldig en liefdevol zien hoe deze zich onder de leiding van goddelijk Gemoed ontvouwt. God is het goddelijk Beginsel, en onder de leiding van het Beginsel kan er geen disharmonie zijn. Hoe vertroostend en bemoedigend is de belofte, door Jesaja onder woorden gebracht: „En het werk der gerechtigheid zal vrede zijn, en de werking der gerechtigheid zal zijn gerustheid en zekerheid tot in eeuwigheid."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Whistler's Theory of Art

Why should not I call my works "symphonies," "arrangements," "harmonies" and "nocturnes"? I know that many good people think my nomenclature funny and myself "eccentric." Yes, "eccentric" is the adjective they find for me.

The vast majority of English folk cannot and will not consider a picture as a picture, apart from any story which it may be supposed to tell.

My picture of a "Harmony in Grey and Gold" is an illustration of my meaning—a snow scene with a single black figure and a lighted tavern. I care nothing for the past, present, or future of the black figure, placed there because the black was wanted at that spot. All that I know is that my combination of grey and gold is the basis of the picture. Now this is precisely what my friends cannot grasp. . . .

As music is the poetry of sound, so is painting the poetry of sight, and the subject-matter has nothing to do with harmony of sound or of colour.

The great musicians knew this. Beethoven and the rest wrote music—simply music; symphony in this key, concerto or sonata in that.

On F or G they constructed celestial harmonies—as harmonies—as combinations, evolved from the chords of F or G and their minor correlatives.

This is pure music as distinguished from airs—commonplace and vulgar in themselves, but interesting from their associations, as, for instance, "Yankee Doodle," or "Partant pour la Syrie."

Art should be independent of all clap-trap—should stand alone, and appeal to the artistic sense of eye or ear, without confounding this with emotions entirely foreign to it, as devotion, pity, love, patriotism, and the like. All these have no kind of concern with it and that is why I insist on calling my works "arrangements" and "harmonies."

Take the picture of my mother, exhibited at the Royal Academy as an "Arrangement in Grey and Black." Now that is what it is. To me it is interesting as a picture of my mother; but what can or ought the public to care about the identity of the portrait?

The imitator is a poor kind of creature If the man who paints only the tree, or flower, or other surface he sees before him were an artist, the king of artists would be the photographer. It is for the artist to do something beyond this: in portrait painting to put on canvas something more than the face the model wears for that one day; to paint the man, in short, as well as his features; in arrangement of colours to treat a flower as his key, not as his model.—From "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," by JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER.

An English Garden

In this peaceful garden,
Where no sound penetrates
Save the quiet plaint of Sunday bells
And the sweet song of the birds;
Where the thrush holds his rehearsals
On unremembering thorns
And the sighing poplar sinks and swells
As the low wind rises and falls,
And light transfigures the daffodils
In virgin solitude swaying alone,—
Even the impudent sparrow takes
A lovelier music for his own,
And chirps more soft, and softly calls.

FRANK EYRE.

Truth Has the Right of Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES, when one endeavors to take a progressive step for the purpose of improving one's condition or surroundings, so many obstacles may appear that a sense of defeat and discouragement creeps in, and the forward step is not taken. In the working out of problems, it is very necessary to consider the motive which is controlling one's efforts, and to eliminate from one's thinking self-will and a false sense of ambition. The determination to follow a certain path regardless of the comfort or happiness of anyone else often ends in disaster. In many instances the utmost human energy and capability are devoted to a certain purpose, and, when achieved, it does not bring the promised satisfaction. But when in taking a progressive step one is willing to yield to the government of divine Love, there is nothing that can prevent the accomplishment of a right purpose, at the right time and in the right way.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 232) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." The spiritual fact has been proved true in the experience of one who, in the working out of many problems in her home, steadfastly held to the truth. Many wrong conditions were discerned and corrected; and as she lovingly and firmly took a stand for what she knew was right, undismayed by fear of opposition, improvement took place. Trusting in the power of the right idea to make its way, she was able to take many progressive steps for the welfare of her family and herself, and the results blessed everyone concerned.

Sometimes through fear of offending others, or through fear of the opposition that may be encountered, one may endure a wrong condition or remain in a wrong place. Often self-pity governs one's thinking, and someone else is blamed for the wrong condition which one is enduring. It is then necessary to rid one's thought of such erroneous mental attitudes and beliefs, if one would work out the problem harmoniously.

The study and utilization of Christian Science spiritualize human thought, and so one is quick to detect wrong conditions and to see how they may be healed. But this spiritual discernment must be accompanied by practice which is patient, tolerant, and loving toward another's attitude. Nothing can hinder the unfolding of a spiritual idea in human consciousness. Those who are unenlightened through Christian Science may oppose our course, but we must not meet such opposition with self-will, but with a loving spirit of tolerance, and with faith in the ability of spiritual ideas to make their way in human consciousness.

Each progressive step must be taken with confidence in the superiority of the spiritual over the material, of good over evil. If in the working out of our problem there seems to be a period of waiting, this demands alert spiritual activity. Waiting on God is not a passive waiting, but a spiritual alertness expressed in trust, confidence, watchfulness, faithfulness, humility, and such like qualities. It is a scientific faith in the power of righteousness to win its way past every obstacle that would hinder its progress.

Sometimes we may be puzzled to know whether it is a right idea which has come to us; and in such a case it is well to examine our motives, and to judge whether or not there is self-interest in our plan, and how the plan may affect others. We need to pray earnestly to be shown the way, and be willing to put self-interest and self-will out of thought. The humble and consistent acknowledgment that God is the one all-governing Mind serves to bring us into line with God's directing. Then we are able to go forward with faith in the triumph of righteousness, and following the truth which we see at the time. If we are willing to subordinate our own desires to the good of all concerned, we shall watch joyfully the unfolding of the right idea, trusting in the law of right to overcome all obstacles, and unafraid of anything which would seem to oppose its progress.

Mrs. Eddy also writes, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199): "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith." Let us be sure that the step we contemplate is "an honest achievement," and then let us patiently and lovingly watch it unfold under the direction of divine Mind. God is divine Principle, and under the guidance of Principle there can be no discord. How comforting and reassuring is the promise voiced by Isaiah, "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

A Defense of the Medicis

One of the greatest and least understood families of the Renaissance is the Medici family. With them has been associated the best side as well as the worst side of the glamorous period. Their family was a surprisingly modern one, since its chief members relied rather upon intellect than upon brute force to further their aims. Modern international banking has been attributed to them, for they maintained branch houses and representatives in many of the great capitals of Europe. They lent money to princes and merchants on a large scale. That they were great art patrons, the greatest the world has ever known, is evident to anyone who has visited modern Florence, which is one vast museum, largely the result of the gigantic collecting powers of this family; and this art treasure would have been much greater had the family not been driven out from time to time and their vast collections scattered or destroyed by a misguided populace.

In any family that exists for such a long period, three centuries and a half, there will be found individuals whose talents have been misdirected, but to load the mistakes of the few upon the shoulders of the entire family is unfair; and the best known, the greatest figure of the family, Lorenzo the Magnificent, is the most maligned; he has been called by some modern writers as well as by some of the writers of the eighteenth century a profligate and a tyrant. In his exhaustive study of *The Medici*, G. F. Young defends Lorenzo and his predecessors, and vigorously and logically combats the two charges made against him:

"The accusation that the profligacy of the time among the Florentines is to be laid on Lorenzo's shoulders receives strong contradiction from the contemporary records of Milan, Venice, Ferrara, Mantua, and many other capital cities of Italy, since we there find at this period exactly the same state of things. . . . It was the general result of the bursting forth of the Renaissance, and had no special manifestation in Florence; in fact rather the reverse. Lorenzo, as regarded his own private life, was better than his time."

In reply to the second charge Young states: "The only 'liberty' which the Medici took away was the freedom to indulge in an internecine strife which made life in Florence one perpetual faction-fight—a state of things under which no previous government had been able to protect the lives and the property of the citizens. With no due degree of liberty did the Medici rule interfere, and life in Florence in their time was as free as in any modern state. While as regards the word 'tyrant' it is sufficient to observe that a tyranny cannot exist without a bodyguard of troops to support and protect the ruler when his acts are tyrannical or opposed to the will of the people. Wealth alone cannot create a tyranny; for even should it go the length of purchasing the suffrages of the majority of the citizens, its power still remains based upon the votes of the majority, and the minority (even though they may have much to say regarding the means by which these have been obtained) cannot call such a power a tyranny without misuse of terms. The Medici rule rested solely on popularity, and a rule which rests on that basis has no power to tyrannize. This was fully proved when, two years after Lorenzo's death, and simply because the popularity which had formed the sole basis of his power was lost, Florence with only a word sent his successor and his whole family into exile. . . .

"The accusation that they 'made themselves despots in order to extract from a down-trodden people wealth to spend on themselves' has been made of a family whose liberality, in spending their private fortune upon matters for the public benefit, exceeded all that has been elsewhere known in history. It was not the Florentines, but the citizens of London and Paris, Lyons and Bruges, Genoa and Venice, who supplied the income which the Medici spent, to so limited an extent upon themselves, and to so large an extent upon Florence. Nor will the assertion that they 'destroyed the liberties of Florence in order to exalt themselves into despots' continue to be tenable when their rule is compared with that set up at this same epoch by Louis XI in France or by Henry VII in England; or when we note that 'the citizens of Florence enjoyed under the Medici a far greater degree of representative government than the people of either France or England.'"

Oriole's Nest

(Al Fleur de Lys)

Night in an oriole's hanging nest
Is rocking a basket world to sleep.
The wind blows soft
And the wind blows far,
Star, creep, star!

Pack me tight in my basket world,
Tread me and turn me with feet of your love!
O, Mother Bird, fledge me with feathers and rest!
O, Mother Bird, brood me with flame of your breast!
Down in the marshes the little fish gleam,
Down in the marshes the little fish stir
Rushes in sleep,
Rushes that keep
Wrinkling the light of a drowsy star.

Here in my basket world hung on the wind
Over me rustles an ebony bough,
Over me hovers a silvery beak;
And clear and soft
And near and far
Lustre of loving eyes rocked in this nest,
Eyes that are gentle,
Eyes that are meek.
O, Mother Bird, fledge me with feather and rest!
O, Mother Bird, brood me with flame of your breast!

—JEANNETTE MARKS, in "Willow Pollen." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Price Declines Feature Dull Session in New York Stocks

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Is Dull, With Price Trend Downward

Most Classes of Issues Drift Downward—Strike Seen as Factor

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Rather dark labor clouds drifted over the financial markets today and prices in various securities categories developed a somewhat heavy tone.

Stocks pointed lower from the start, although the majority of declines held in the neighborhood of fractions to around a point and the activity was as dull as in the preceding sessions. There was some scattered selling in a few issues, such as the railroads, which might be affected by the general walk-out in California. There were also a few firm spots.

Cotton continued to improve, getting up around $1 a bale to new high levels since 1930. Grains were a little uncertain. Corn advanced, but wheat and the other cereals generally sagged under realizing.

Silver and rubber were quiet and narrow. Bonds maintained a fairly stable position. The dollar was easier in terms of some leading foreign exchanges.

Shares of U. S. Smelting made a new year's high before reversing for a loss of more than a point.

National Distillers, American Commercial Alcohol, Schenley and Southern Railway were off a point each to new year's lows.

Prices drifted downward in the late dealings and heaviness embraced rails, utilities and industrials. Santa Fe lost around 3 points while shares off about 1 to 2 included General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, American Can American Telephone.

Transfers approximated 625,000 shares.

That the equities market did not act any worse, in view of the seriousness of the western labor difficulties, was interpreted by most financial observers as a highly encouraging sign.

Steel Market Obscured

Aside from Pacific Coast strike developments, short crops and industrial trends were being closely studied in the financial district

Steel observers saw no prospect of a pronounced expansion in steel buying and production until September.

The magazine Steel found that the immediate market for steel remains greatly depressed and that the outlook is obscured by uncertainties as to how quickly consumers can absorb the abnormal stocks accumulated last month. It estimated operations were stepped up to 30 per cent of capacity last week from 22 per cent the week before on the rebound from the July Fourth curtailment.

Spotty conditions were noted in business reports from various sections of the country. On the whole, though retail trade was described as having been maintained near the spring levels.

The Rubber Manufacturers' Association reported June rubber consumption in the United States was 6.4 per cent less than in May and 20.7 per cent under June, 1933.

Foreign exchanges moved narrowly in early trading. The British pound opened off ⅛ of a cent at $5.04. French francs were unchanged at 6.60 cents.

Bond Trading Dull

Starting the new week in a state of pronounced dullness, the bond market failed to develop any definite trend during the first half of the session. The lethargic condition of the stock market made for a minimum of trading interest in secondary ratings, while high grade loans were transferred in a routine way around the closing levels of Saturday.

Only a handful of issues showed changes exceeding minor fractions. North American 5s appeared closely held, and bids for small amounts lifted the price 1½ points. Southern Railway 4s, in the low-priced division, had a rather poor market, dropping back 1¼. New York Central 5s and Union Pacific 4s also yielded some ground.

Firmness ruled in some loans of American Telephone, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, Nickel Plate, and Pennsylvania. An equal or greater number of corporate liens sold a shade lower.

A moderate amount of selling in German Government issues cancelled Saturday's rise, which was based on hopes of an agreement with the Reich under which transfer of services on the obligations might be continued. Today's relapse in the Dawes and Young Plan loans, was associated with the German declaration that transfer of interest payments on foreign loans was impossible now in view of foreign exchange rates and trade balance.

Trading in U. S. Governments was virtually at a standstill and quotations were only negligibly altered. Treasury 4¼s of 1952 crept up 3-32s of a point. Narrow losses occurred in the 4s and 3¼s of 1941.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.97	.97¾	.96¾	.96⅞	— ⅜
September	.98¾	.99⅞	.97⅞	.98⅜	— ⅜
December	1.00	1.01½	.99⅝	1.00½	— ⅜
Corn					
July	.60	.60½	.59⅞	.60⅛	+ ⅜
September	.61¼	.62¼	.61	.61⅝	+ ½
December	.63¼	.63¾	.62½	.63¼	+.01
Oats					
July	.44¾	.45	.44½	.44⅝	— ⅜
September	.45⅜	.45⅝	.44⅞	.44⅞	— ¼
December	.46⅛	.46⅝	.45⅝	.45¾	— ⅛
Winnipeg Wheat			High	Low	Last
July			.83	.82	.82
September			.84⅛	.83¼	.83⅜
December			.85⅝	.84⅜	.84⅜

Dividend Declarations

Fidelity Fund declared the regular dividend of 36 cents a share and an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, both payable Aug. 1, 1934, to stockholders of record July 20, 1934. A total of $2.25 a share has been paid thus far this year.

The Northern Securities Company declared a dividend of $2 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23. On Jan. 30 of this year a dividend of $3 a share was paid, while on Nov. 1, 1933, a payment of $3 a share was made.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	July 16	July 14
108	89	7	Abraham & S pf	100	106	106	106	
11⅛	6¾	..	Adams Express	900	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	200	29	28	28	29½
17⅜	4⅛	..	AdvanceAumely	100	5	5	5	..
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
106⅛	91⅜	3f	Air Reduction	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Alaska Juneau	6600	22⅜	21⅜	21¾	22⅜
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	12¾	12	12	..
160¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	600	136	135¾	135¾	136½
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1000	15½	15	15	15⅝
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	400	50	49½	49½	..
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Cm Del	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	20½	20	20	20½
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	12½	12¼	12¼	13
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	180	70	68½	68½	70½
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	25¾	25¾	25¾	26½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2700	100	98¾	98¾	101¼
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	21½	20¾	20⅝	21⅝
56½	38½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	44⅛	40¾	40¾	43¼
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	31	27⅝	28	31¾
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	600	7¾	7⅛	7½	8
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
22⅝	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13	13	13	13½
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	300	8¼	8¼	8½	8⅝
11	6½	..	Am International	300	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	200	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	23
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1000	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	16⅜	16½	16½	..
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	18⅜	18	18	18⅞
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	5300	13¾	13⅜	13⅞	14¼
28⅞	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	19	18½	18⅝	19⅜
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	55½	55½	55½	..
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	43⅝	41⅜	41⅝	43
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122¾
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	200	73¾	72½	72½	..
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	72	69½	69½	72
120⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	119¾	119¾	119¾	..
125⅛	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1600	114¼	113½	113½	114½
27⅝	16⅝	1	Am Tob B & E	1300	19¼	18¾	18	19⅜
80	54	6	Am Wat Ipf	200	75	75	75	74¾
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	600	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
83¾	58	..	Am Woolen pf	400	60½	59⅛	59½	60½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17½	3	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
17⅜	13	..	Anaconda Cop	3000	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14½
12⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	13	13	13	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1600	33⅜	32⅞	33	33⅞
5⅝	5¼	..	Armour Ill N	3500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
61	60½	..	Armour Ill pf N	2400	59¾	59	59	59
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1300	69½	69¼	69¼	70
8⅝	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	300	5½	5½	5½	..
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	400	6½	6	6	6⅞
3½	1½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1900	¾	½	⅝	½
18¼	11¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
40⅛	79½	.50	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	4500	61⅜	59⅛	59⅛	62
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	90	90	90	89¾
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	500	36¾	36	36	36
74	13	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	14	14	14	..
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	2200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
55⅛	35¼	1	Atlas Powder	1600	54	53⅛	54	..
102	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	102½	102	102	..
57⅛	22	..	Auburn Auto	700	24¼	24	24	24¼
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	700	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	6⅜

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	600	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	2300	22¼	21½	21¾	22¾
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	27	26¾	26¾	..
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	150	99⅜	99	99⅜	99¼
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	4	4	4	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	400	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7¼
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	700	16½	16⅛	16¼	17
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	600	15	14¼	14¼	..
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	17¼	17	17	17
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2900	33	32⅜	32½	33
82	58¾	..	Beth Steel pf	200	61	60⅛	60⅛	..
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	200	10	10	10	..
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	58¾	58½	58½	58¾
85	76	4f	Bon Ami A	20	82	82	82	83
28½	19¾	1.60	Borden	4800	28¼	26⅞	27⅛	28¼
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	500	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
19½	9½	..	Boston & Maine	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1900	17¼	17	17	17
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6000	41⅜	40⅛	40¼	42
10⅜	8¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	94	94	94	..
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	64	64	64	..
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	53½	53½	53½	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
14½	9¼	..	Bpcyrus E cv pf	40	9¼	9	9	9½
75	56	.2	Bucyrus E pf	20	57	57	57	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	5⅜	4⅞	5	5¼
15½	7¾	..	Ballard	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	5	5	5	..
4½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	2	2	2	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	300	10½	9	10¼	9
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	600	21⅝	20⅛	20⅛	..

—C—

35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1600	34⅝	32½	32½	34¾
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	14	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1400	52¾	50½	50½	51¾
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	900	27⅝	26⅛	26⅜	26¾
44⅞	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1200	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26⅜
4⅜	1¾	..	Celotex Co	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	..
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	13	13	13	..
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	4600	31	30½	30½	30¾
43⅞	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	3600	42	40½	40½	42⅛
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Tteed	1800	5¼	4¼	4⅞	..
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	29	29	29	..
48⅞	24	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	45¾	45	45	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	47	46	46½	46⅝
7	2⅜	h	Chi & E Ill	600	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	..
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3	3	3	3
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	7½	6¾	6¾	..
8½	4⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	4	4	4	..
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	7	7	7	..
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N Western	1400	8	7¾	7¾	8
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
6½	5	..	C StP M & O	50	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
11¾	5	..	C StP M & O pf	10	7½	7½	7½	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	600	28	27½	28	..
60¾	36½	1f	Chrysler	8600	41	39¾	40	41⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19⅜	19	19	19½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	85	85	85	85
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
15⅛	8⅝	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2600	16	15⅜	15½	15¾
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
28½	14⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	15	14½	14½	14⅞
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	270	82½	81½	82½	82¼
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	27⅛	27	27	27
19¼	10¾	..	Columbia Gas	9300	10⅞	9¾	10⅛	10⅞
78¾	6	..	Columbia G pf A	100	76¼	76¼	76¼	..
34¾	23	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	300	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	..
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	500	29⅝	29	29	29⅞
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	59	58½	58¾	59½
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4800	22¼	21½	21½	22
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	3600	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	2400	46⅞	44	44	46¾
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1600	32	27½	27½	28
13⅜	10⅜	1g	Consol Ed N Y pf	200	13⅛	13	13	13½
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	2900	33	32⅜	32⅜	33¼
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94	93½	93½	93¾
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	3900	10	9⅝	9¾	10
6¾	2½	..	Consol Dys Cu pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2¾	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	80	79	79	81
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7½	7½	7½	..
37⅛	22¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	31¾	31	31	32½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	1600	1	1	1	1
25⅝	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1200	20	19½	19½	20
84⅛	30⅝	2	Corn Products	300	69	68	68	69
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1400	6½	5¾	5¾	5⅞
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	33	33	33	33¼
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
6⅝	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	900	5¼	5	5	5⅛
6⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2200	8	8	8	8¼
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	62	59	59	62½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46	46	46	46⅞
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1400	22⅞	22½	22½	..
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	600	85	84½	85	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5500	3	3	3	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1800	9½	8⅝	8⅜	9¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..

—D—

34½	18	..	Deere & Co	400	21½	20¾	20¾	21¼
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12½	12⅛	12⅛	..
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	500	52¼	51	51	52½
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	900	22⅛	21	21	22⅜
13¼	5¼	..	Denver R G pf	100	7	7	7	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	77	77	77	77½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	24½	24⅜	24⅜	..
46¼	32	2	Dome Mines	1600	44⅛	43½	43⅝	44¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1900	19½	18½	19⅛	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2600	92½	90⅜	90½	93
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	123¾

—E—

101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	99	97⅜	97⅜	99
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	16⅜	16½	16¼	..
19¼	10⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
31⅞	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	22¼	21½	21⅜	22
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	700	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
19¾	8	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	1400	12	10⅝	11¼	12
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	13½	12	12½	13¾
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	43½	43½	43½	43½
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	100	55	55	55	..
127¼	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	127	127	127	..
10⅜	6¼	.40	Equitable Off Bg	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
24⅞	15⅞	..	Erie RR	400	18¼	18	18	18¼
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	22⅝	22½	22½	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	300	22½	22½	22½	..
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	..

—F—

1f	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	60	53	50	50	..
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7½	7½	7½	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31½	31	31	..
105	27	6½	Filene's pf	10	103½	103½	103½	..
25¼	16⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	500	17	16⅝	16⅞	..
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	83½	83½	83½	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	900	69¼	68⅜	69¼	68
17⅝	2¼	.. h	Follansbee B	200	3	3⅛	3⅛	..
21	10½	..	Food Mach	800	20¾	19¾	19¾	20½
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
17½	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	11	11	11	11½
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	1200	12¼	11½	11⅝	12⅝
63	36½	7	Franklin Sim-pf	0	47	47	47	45
50¾	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	900	33	32¼	32⅝	32⅞
19⅞	8¼	..	Fuller 2pf	10	10	10	10	9½

—G—

11½	7⅜	..	GenAm Inv	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	500	37	36⅜	36⅜	..
20½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
14⅜	9¾	50b	Gen Baking	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅝
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	70	105½	104¾	105½	..
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	400	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	7¾
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	9500	20¼	19⅞	20	20¼
12¾	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	13¼	12½	12½	12¾
36⅞	30½	1.80	Gen Foods	8700	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅝
1⅜	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9	4	..	Gen G ⅞ E cv pf	200	14	13¼	13¼	..
21	12	..	Gen G⅞E 7⅞ A	10	15½	15½	15⅝	..
64½	53⅜	3	Gen Mills	300	59	58½	58½	59½
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	9400	42	39¾	39¾	42
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	102½	102¼	102½	..
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4	4	4	..
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
45⅜	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	34⅜	34½	34½	35
101½	90	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	94½	94½	94½	..
3⅞	1⅝	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
38⅜	16	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	18½	18½	18½	..
23⅝	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
19½	12¾	..	Gen Refract ct	100	14	14	14	14½
48½	30	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	30	27	27	30
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	12
6¾	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	2300	25¾	25¼	25½	25⅞
103¼	83	7	Glidden ppf	60	103	102¾	102¾	102
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	6¼	5⅞	..	6¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	400	19¾	19½	19½	18⅝
18	12⅝	..	Goodrich	1400	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
62¾	40	..	Goodrich pf	200	48½	48½	48½	..
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	500	27¼	26½	26½	..
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	7⅝	7½	7½	..
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	2100	3⅛	2	2	2
13⅝	8	..	Granby	200	9	9	9	..
8¾	4	..	Grand Union

Commerce and Finance

Great Britain's Foreign Trade Up Substantially Over 1933

Business and Industry

British Foreign Trade Shows Good Advance in June

Imports Rise £7,396,000 and Exports £2,697,000 Over June, 1933

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—British Board of Trade figures issued Saturday revealed that Great Britain's foreign trade in June was substantially larger than a year ago, and only slightly less than in May of this year. Exports rose £2,697,000 over June, 1933, while imports gained £7,396,000. Re-exports, however, fell off by £95,700.

Manufactured goods of every kind shared in the export increase. Coal exports gained 3,556,000 tons and iron and steel shipments abroad showed a rise of 51,000 tons.

In imports, the biggest increase was in wood and timber. Russia shipped 274,000 loads of rough soft woods, against only 11,652 in June, 1933. Non-ferrous metals accounted for at least 10 per cent of the total gain in imports.

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Following are the figures of the Board of Trade for June:

Total imports, £61,170,000; exports of British products, £32,120,000; re-exports, £4,310,000; total exports, £36,430,000; excess of imports, £24,740,000.

Compared with June, 1933, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods	increased	£3,654,000
Reexports, for'gn goods	decreased	957,000
Total exports	increased	£2,697,000
Total imports	increased	7,396,000
Excess of imports	increased	£4,699,000

Trade for June, 1934, compared as follows with June, 1933, and June, 1932:

	1934	1933
Exports, British goods	£32,120,000	£28,466,000
Reexports, for goods	4,310,000	5,267,000
Total exports	£36,430,000	£33,733,000
Total imports	61,170,000	53,774,000
Excess of imports	£24,740,000	£20,041,000

Trade for the first six months of the calendar year compares as follows with the corresponding period of 1933 and 1932:

	1934	1933
Exp't British goods	£189,728,000	£175,290,000
Reexports, foreign goods	29,018,000	25,202,000
Total exports	£218,746,000	£200,492,000
Total imports	362,419,000	320,369,000
Excess of imp'ts	£143,673,000	£119,877,000

Exports of British products in recent months make the following comparisons:

	1934	1933
June	£32,120,000	£28,466,000
May	32,759,000	30,765,000
April	30,100,000	26,395,000
March	33,069,000	32,551,000

The largest monthly export total since the war was £137,451,904, in July 1920.

Imports in June show the following comparisons with other months:

	1934	1933
June	£61,170,000	£53,774,000
May	61,727,000	57,295,000
April	56,330,000	51,151,000
March	61,970,000	56,346,000

The largest surplus of imports since the war was £82,543,136, in January, 1919; the smallest, £685,512, in February, 1922.

Sharp Rise in Call For Small Business Loans in New York

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16—Sharp pick-up in demand for business loans of $1000 and upward from the merchants and small manufacturers of New York City is noted by Jacob Leichtman, president of the Modern Industrial Bank. Loans of this type, Mr. Leichtman points out, are much more numerous at the present time this year than they were in the summer of 1933 and larger amounts are being requested. This is a definite sign, he adds, that the small business man is hopeful of improvement of the fall trade. This feeling is particularly evident in the dress industry.

"Dullness in the stock market," says Mr. Leichtman, "is not retarding businesss enterprise in New York City. The small merchants are paying little if any attention to the market and most of them feel that the money expended by the Government here and the reëmployment evident in some branches of private business will mean materially better sales this fall than they had last fall.

"We are receiving many inquiries from householders interested in the Government modernization program and feel that there will be an active demand for loans of this character as soon as the details for making them are perfected. Bank statements generally as of June 30 indicate substantial increase in deposits so that there will be plenty of money available for as ambitious a program as is feasible. Confidence in the future is growing."

California's Petroleum Trade Gains in June

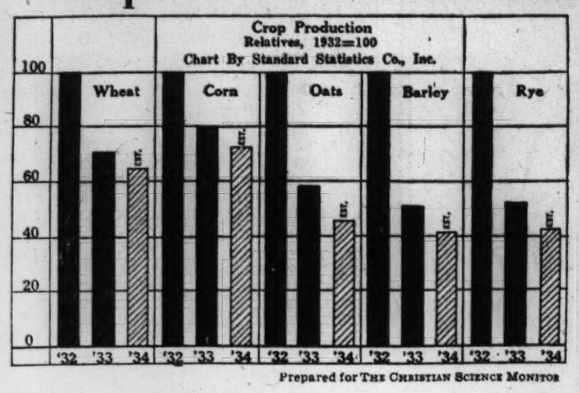
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 16—Conditions in the petroleum industry were greatly improved during June, with the promulgation of rules in accordance with the federal petroleum agreement, according to the Southwest Business Review of the Chamber of Commerce.

Prices on gasoline were increased to a level of 15½, 17, and 19 cents a gallon for the three standard grades late in the month. With the period of heaviest consumption just beginning, the report said that a maintenance of this price structure will insure favorable earnings on the part of oil companies during the third quarter.

"Allowable crude production has been increased to 555,000 barrels daily, but actual output continues to exceed allowable by from 15,000 to 35,000 barrels a day," it was reported. The new Mountain View field, near Bakersfield, has taken the lead as California's flush field.

Output of Principal Cereal Crops Off 42 to 65 Per Cent



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Production of the principal cereal crops—wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye—is estimated at from 42 to 65 per cent of the 1932 crops. The decrease is more marked in the minor cereals.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There was innocuous desuetude again last week in Wall Street. With the President and leading officials away from Washington, there is no political news of importance. Leading officials of the Reserve Board are out of town. Leading speculators are reported entirely out of the stock market and either vacationing far away or playing around in shellac and potatoes. Official rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which must take definite form by Sept. 1, have not yet been received.

With political news non-existent, stock traders were chiefly concerned with the business news. It was generally thought that the decline in business activity, particularly marked in motors and steels, for July to date, was somewhat larger than had been anticipated, drastic as had been the predictions. The sharp decline in railroad carloadings, announced on Friday, was taken as particularly unfavorable for the rails, which had begun to sell off earlier in the week.

Four items of news which regularly recur on the tenth of the month served to offset this unfavorable interpretation of the current business reaction. On July 10 the report of the United States Steel Corporation on unfinished steel shipments for June showed the largest figure for this month in four years and the largest figure for any month since May, 1931. The increase over May, which was more than seasonal, was about double what had been anticipated. On the same day General Motors reported sales of 112,000 cars to consumers in June, compared with 95,000 in May and only 101,000 in June, 1933, the increase being also contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

A Two-Way Market

The other two items of news on the 10th were the favorable crop estimates on wheat and on cotton. On the sharp run-up in wheat, some brokers pointed out that the stock market followed the wheat market for the first time in a great many months.

In general, however, the market was a very quiet two-way affair. A number of stocks, including Southern Railway, touched new low ground for the year, while others, including Borden and American Sugar Refining, touched new highs. The general market simply did nothing and got nowhere. Stocks are now substantially below the prices of a year ago, and are still trading within the range established in the third week of July last year, and to which, with a brief exception last October, their range has been confined according to most indices for a full year now

The general interpretation of the railroads' announced bid for higher freight rates was that the commission would be unlikely to grant them and that the bid merely called attention to the unfavorable earnings position of the rails.

The financial district is slowly trying to get itself adjusted to the confusing popular financial legislation of the Seventy-third Congress.

For one thing, in spite of the severe penalties involved, bankers are getting accustomed enough to the Securities Act, so that to an increasing extent they are preparing to brave it and are working on the details of security offerings, particularly high grade rail bonds, to be brought out shortly. For example, a large issue of Chesapeake Corporation bonds will probably be offered to the public next week.

Interpretation is still lacking of the 50 per cent tax on profits from silver transactions and this, combined with the buying up by the Treasury of the large floating supply of silver in New York, is reducing the volume of silver trading to a mere trickle. There have been several days this year when the turnover was as high as 10,000,000 ounces but on Friday and Saturday last week it dropped to around 150,000 ounces, or less than 2 per cent of the volume on active days.

Banks are afraid to deal in China exchange for the customary purpose of hedging current sales of silver. Silver manufacturers are somewhat similarly embarrassed. And as the Treasury corners the remaining silver supply in New York, trading is bound to dry up for all domestic production is being taken by the Treasury at 64½ cents, and silver can be imported only under restriction.

Federal Reserve Rulings

Incidentally considerable interest was taken in the Street in the exchange of cables between Senator Thomas and Governor Harrison of the Reserve system in Switzerland. The Street takes no stock in Senator Thomas' fears that Harrison is negotiating a stabilization of dollars and European currencies, but it sees in his lengthy cablegram indication that the inflationists are not yet through politically.

The Federal Reserve Board made public a statement of the principles on which it will undertake in a few weeks the regulation of loans made by brokers and banks for the purpose of carrying speculative securities. It was evident, from the board's statement, that in the actual application of the law much will be left in individual cases to analysis of the motive involved. Thus loans made by banks for commercial purposes but with security as collateral, do not come under the law.

The Reserve Board is also getting through with its task of deciding on the applications of persons engaged in various financial activities to be permitted to remain directors of member banks. Investment bankers engaged in the issuance of securities or entertaining hopes in that direction cannot qualify, of course. Brokers, however, doing a purely commission business in securities, may be bank directors. They are under no temptation to merchandise securities to the institutions they might direct. The board has yet to decide on the qualifications of men who are connected with investment trusts.

The Street was much interested in the strong protests made by the Bondholders' Protective Council, the State Department, and the house of Morgan to the German Government regarding service on the Dawes and Young plan bonds in this country. It is felt that default would be one of the most serious, if not the most serious default by any foreign Government on its obligation during the current depression.

Chicago Retail And Wholesale Activity Matches Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 16—Retail and wholesale activities in Chicago last week just about matched the same period of a year ago, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Vacation goods played a big part in the State Street turnover.

In wholesale circles, the expected seasonal recession was noted, although the general consensus of distributors and incoming merchants alike is that mid-August will see a pronounced buying boom, with fall, winter and holiday wares in heavy demand.

Purchases of woolens are declared to be well ahead of expectancy, with no sign of a let-up.

One reason advanced for the recent easing in current demands by retailers is the weather. Practically all of them declare that the unusually early hot spell this year forced buying of cottons and other summer commodities ahead almost a month with the result that the seasonal purchasing which is normally to be expected at this time is already out of the way.

In the industrial field the week was marked by a slight increase in steel output, the local mills running about three points ahead of the national average. Another interesting disclosure in factory circles in Chicago is the improved demand for executives of the technical and college bred class.

Wm. Henderson to Manage Refrigerating Association

WASHINGTON, July 16—The appointment of William B. Henderson, secretary of the Machinery and Allied Products Code Authority and well known in Chicago banking and industrial circles, as executive vice-president of the Refrigerating Machinery Association, is announced by the president of the association, W. S. Shipley, president of the York Ice Machinery Corporation.

Mr. Henderson, who is also secretary of the Durable Goods Committee created at the request of General Johnson, and Washington representative of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, will establish headquarters in Washington Aug. 1.

Montgomery, Ala., May Get Garment Factories

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16—Negotiations looking to the establishment here of two large garment factories employing a total of 1200 people were announced in the semi-annual report of the chamber of commerce. Names of the companies involved were not announced.

"While our major efforts for the year were disigned to help rehabilitate or aid in any way our local industries and various businesses, it seems that the activities of the labor union, under the NRA, have caused eastern manufacturers to cast about the southern territory for better locations for their textile plants," the report by Secretay Harry E. Snow said.

Steel Operations Advance Slightly During the Week

Average Rate 30 P. C. Mill Capacity—Motor Makers Buy More—Prices Off

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Operations in the steel industry crept up a few points during the week to slightly under 30 per cent of capacity. The American Iron and Steel Institute on Monday estimated the average gait of ingot making at 27½ per cent, but it was known later in the week that some districts were turning out more steel than had been expected. A fairly steady operating pace is expected throughout the summer, with at no time 35 per cent of capacity being exceeded, it is believed.

The outlook for buying of structural steel and automobile steel is the best. Many new structural projects are taking definite shape. The reductions in prices of certain makes of automobiles have stimulated demand on the part of the public and production is larger than anticipated.

Motor Makers Buying

Automobile makers are in many cases buying more steel to take care of the additional sales made. Moreover within another few weeks they will be starting to purchase for the 1935 models, some of which are introduced in the late summer or early fall.

The largest tonnages of structural steel in many months promise to be consumed in the New York City district. Thus 6000 tons for one group of pier sheds on the North River and 3000 tons for another group will be bought this month. The New York Central will soon buy 3000 tons for improving their tracks on the west side of Manhattan. A viaduct at 205th Street, New York, will require 1500 tons of structurals. Bids will be opened in August on considerable structural steel for the tri-borough bridge at New York. The new downtown post office will require 7500 to 15,000 tons of steel, depending on which plan put out by architects will be adopted.

New prices on some 10 steel commodities are being filed each day with the American Iron and Steel Institute. These are rarely reductions but rather a case of bringing prices into line with those at near-by basing points. Large rivets, however, were recently reduced $2 a ton, while jobbers throughout the country have reduced prices $1 to $5 a ton to bring quotations into line with mill prices.

Prices on iron and steel scrap are not filed with the institute. The market has sagged further to the lowest levels of the year. In the eastern Pennsylvania district there was a reduction of 50 cents to $1 a ton in several grades of scrap. In several cases mills have ordered scrap shipments postponed which adds to the easy price sentiment.

Most Prices Reduced

The only finished steel items which have not been reduced so far this month are tin plate, rails, pipe, wire products and reinforcing bars. In the case of tin plate and rails, no advances had been made in April and hence there was no logical reason for reducing them now.

It is estimated that in the East, jobbing foundries are working at 40 per cent of capacity while the foundries which are departments of manufacturing enterprises are gaited at 25 to 30 per cent. It is unusual for the jobbing foundries to be more active than this other class.

Tin plate makers have started to manufacture a new product with a lighter coating of tin which will probably sell at $4 for 100 pounds as compared with $5.25 for standard tin plate. This newer product is designed for oil cans to compete with copper-coated plate, which had been competing seriously with standard tin plate.

Speyer Liquidating German Business

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The financial firm of Speyer & Co. announced today that, according to cables received from Berlin, the German Speyer organization has decided to liquidate its business. The stockholders of the German corporations consist almost entirely of members of the Speyer family. It was understood that while formal liquidation will begin Oct. 1, next, the winding up of current business has been under way for some time.

The decision to liquidate the German companies, it was said, was due to family reasons. Since the passing in 1933 of Eduard Beit von Speyer, the senior partner in Germany, there has been no member of the family who could succeed him in the active management of this banking business. The company was started more than 100 years ago.

Herbert Beit von Speyer of Frankfort, nephew of James Speyer of the New York firm, still remains a partner in Speyer & Co. None of the New York partners of the firm of Speyer & Co., it was stated, is a member of the German firms.

U. S. and Mexican Business Men Plan Closer Contact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16—Closer contacts between United States and Mexican industries and the strengthening of relations between the two Republics are the aims of a group of business and professional men who will leave here this summer for a trip to Mexico City. The party will be limited to 125 persons and will be accompanied by Mr. Gabriel Cordova, secretary of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, under whose auspices the trip will be made.

The party will be passengers aboard the stemship Oriente, of the Ward Line, leaving here on Aug. 29. The schedule calls for return here by rail on Sept. 17.

Japan Now Occupies Strategic Position in Brazilian Market

Its Exports to Brazil Rise Materially Since 1932, But Exchange Scarcity Limits Current Sales—Japanese Colonizing Hit by Restriction

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 16 (By U. P.)—The prevailing scarcity of exchange restricts Japnese imports, but if commercial improvement continues and the government finally frees exchange operations, Japanese goods will have a formidable price advantage over those of Europe and America.

Curiously enough, Japan faces frustration of an economic experiment in Brazil in which millions of dollars have been invested. When the Constituent Assembly restricted immigration as a nationalistic gesture, it incidentally spiked the flow of cheap labor from the island empire, colonization intended for the expansion of concessions under the development of Tokyo capital.

Despite the fact that Japanese exporters demand cash payment, British, French, German and Italian industries must compete with the Orient. Japanese exports to Brazil have increased substantially since 1932, although for the time being the scarcity of exchange makes cash payment difficult, and importers of Japanese goods are not as well off as formerly.

Big Japanese Gains

Over a six months' period in 1933, the increase amounted to more than 150 per cent over the same period in 1932, and during the same period British exports rose 32, German 68 and French 93 per cent. United States exports showed a slight decrease, due to exchange difficulties, but improvement in the coffee position and revaluation of the dollar have since favorably affected the United States.

Imports from Japan are now confined to wool and manufactured products, since expansion of domestic cotton production is rapidly taking care of local consumption. The Japanese imports are being sold under current prices of European. Japanese yarn, for instance, averaging 25 per cent lower than Germany, France, Great Britain or Italy, whose products dominated the Brazilian market.

Demands for cash compel importers to buy bootleg exchange, costing 25 per cent more than the exchange through the Bank of Brazil, which takes six months to get. The recent decree removing many restrictions merely legalized the selling of exchange for private needs and kept the state monopoly for exchange for import and export purposes. There was an immediate rise in the bootleg rate.

Source for Raw Materials

Less than 25 years ago, Japan first saw the possibilities of Brazil as a home for surplus population and a potential source of raw materials for Japanese textile mills. Organized companies in Japan aided the stream of colonists in agricultural centers and those who worked tracts owned by Japanese textile interests.

While Japanese immigration was not mentioned specifically in the amendment, many believed one of the chief reasons was the wealth and influence of the Japanese companies. Commercial circles, watching the expansion of Japanese foreign trade and the cheap textiles flooding world markets, believe the Brazilian experiment was aimed not at the enrichment of the individual companies, but at development of sources of supply with cheap labor.

Japanese industrial circles think Brazil can compete with other cotton producing companies, at a cost 40 per cent less than in the United States. In the past production has been comparatively small, but last year output jumped nearly 100 per cent to 141,867,000 kilos. This has not been accompanied by increased exports—actually they decreased—but local textile industries absorbed the increase. Production must be expanded further to take care of domestic consumption.

Japanese Settlements

Vast territories await development, such as Sao Paulo, where the largest Japanese settlements are located, and in Para, to the north. In the middle of Para lies the 250,000-acre Acara plantation, Japanese-owned.

In the past five years the plantation company has brought 1400 immigrants from Japan, and in this time only a little more than 1000 acres of the concession have been cleared and put under cultivation.

Head of the Acara Company is Heichuro Fukara, Tokyo industrialist, who has directed the development of the Para concession since 1928. Explaining recently the possibilities open to Brazil to sell raw materials to his country, he said that small exports from Acara had already been sent to Japan to serve as propaganda.

Experiments with different crops have shown that cotton has been very successful, he asserted, and he saw a valuable market for Brazilian wools and silk in Japan. Shortly before passage of the immigration bill, he was optimistic for the future of Acara, saying:

"I am certain that within a short time Japan will be one of Brazil's best customers, buying widely different products, but especially cotton and coffee.

Kennedy Is Given Pecora's Proxy At Meetings of SEC

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP)—A proxy served as a symbol of peace today within the Securities and Exchange Commission, which rules the stock markets.

Commissioner Ferdinand Pecora, it became known, has given his proxy to Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, permitting Mr. Kennedy to vote for him in several commission meetings.

Thus renewed reports of a feud between the two men were buried. The disclosure followed another attack on a stock market pool in which Mr. Kennedy, former financier, profited about a year ago.

The Senate Banking Committee, for which Mr. Pecora acted as counsel in a sensational inquiry into Wall Street, published the first chapter of its report last night. Condemning pools, it cited as an example the one in which Mr. Kennedy figured.

Mr. Pecora brought out evidence about this pool several months ago. It was reported to be the basis of his objections to Mr. Kennedy's selection to head the regulatory commission.

Building and Loan Dividends Large

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 16 — Declaring that building and loan shareholders "are now profiting by the conservative management exercised during the past two years," the United States Building and Loan League just announced that building and loan dividends during the six months ended July 1 totaled $150,000,000.

About 10,000,000 individuals shared in this distribution, nearly half of them receiving their dividends on holdings of less than $100, according to Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the league.

In connection with this period's dividend allocations, Mr. Bodfish reported that practically a tenth of the dividends paid by American business, industry and community investments to shareholders from 1929 through 1932 were derived from building and loan shares. His figures were compiled after reviewing the Department of Commerce's recently released analysis of the national income in those four years.

Palestine Now Using More Leather Than Ever Before

WASHINGTON, July 16 — More leather is being consumed in Palestine at present than ever before and indications are that the consumption will continue to increase, according to J. G. Schnitzer of the Commerce Department's Leather-Rubber-Shoe Division.

American exporters, Mr. Schnitzer points out, are obtaining a fair share of this trade despite the keen competition from European sources, the value of United States leather exports to this market increasing from $22,404 in 1932 to $40,473 in 1933.

Commodity Prices Drop One-Tenth Of 1 P. C. During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Wholesale commodity prices recorded another drop for the week ended July 7 of 0.1 per cent, compared with the previous week, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index number of the bureau for the week ended July 7 decreased to 74.7 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 74.8 per cent for the week ended June 30.

The present decline shows a decrease of 0.4 of 1 per cent from the level of two weeks ago, when prices registered the highest point reached this year with an index of 75. Present prices are, however, 1.2 per cent higher than they were one month ago when the index was 73.8. They are 11.2 per cent higher than the corresponding week of last year when the index was 67.2 and more than 15 per cent above two years ago when the index was 64.8.

Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the bureau, eight showed decreases and two, food products and fuel and lighting materials, received advances. The important group of all commodities other than farm products and foods registered a fractional increase.

	Jul 7, 1934	Jun 30, 1934	Jul 8, 1933	Jul 9, 1932
All commodities	74.7	74.8	67.2	64.8
Farm products	64.1	64.8	58.5	48.1
Foods	71.0	70.9	62.9	60.7
Hides & l'th'r prod	87.9	88.2	83.7	69.2
Textile products	71.5	71.8	64.1	51.9
Fuel & lgt mat'ls	74.2	73.3	65.7	73.3
Met'ls & met'l prod	86.9	87.0	79.9	80.1
Building materials	87.5	87.8	77.0	70.7
Chemicals & drugs	75.7	75.8	73.0	73.0
H'sef'rn'sh'g goods	83.1	83.2	73.6	75.6
Miscellaneous	69.9	70.1	62.9	64.2
All commodities other than farm products & foods	78.6	78.5	71.1	70.3

Southerner Attempting To Perfect a Super Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMPTER, S. C., July 14—Dixie's cotton may be blooming but C. G. Roland is attempting to make it bloom more.

He is working for a pure-strain, super, five-lock boll and says he has evolved the type so far to 85-90 per cent perfection, giving a yield approximately 25 per cent more lint than the conventional four-lock under identical conditions.

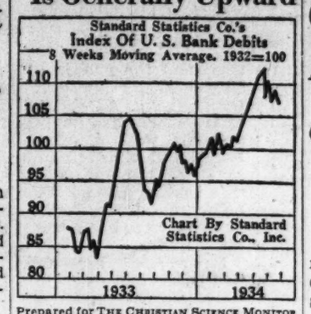
While five-lock bolls are not uncommon — depending on soil and moisture conditions — the United States Agriculture Department knows of no true five-lock variety and this is Mr. Roland's aim.

Last year, Mr. Roland—president of the National Bank of South Carolina, who also is attempting to develop a soft-shell black walnut—planted 40 acres of five-lock; this year 50 acres. For six years he has tended his five-lock in an effort to develop an early strain.

Mr. Roland says the cotton is blight-proof and hopes to develop the type, now measuring an inch or a trifle more, into long-staple.

The first comparison Mr. Roland made showed that 75 five-lock bolls weighed 23.5 ounces compared with 17.5 ounces for 75 four-lock bolls. Generally, 75 bolls weight a pound.

Bank Debits Trend Is Generally Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart shows the course of bank debits (excluding New York City) since the banking holiday.

Despite the recent decline in total transactions, due largely to seasonal trends, debits reached a new recovery high in the late spring, a trend which probably will be resumed in the fall.

New York Starting Fiscal Year With $62,000,000 Deficit

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—New York State is starting its new fiscal year with a deficit of $62,000,000

This is mostly due to a large drop in tax collections. It is also due to failure of the Legislature to levy sufficient taxes to cover the appropriations, even if collections had come up to the estimates.

In an official report, Governor Lehman revealed that collections for the 1933-34 fiscal year, which ended June 30, were $33,256,299 less than he estimated in his budget. This amount, added to the previously recognized deficit of $29,000,000, brings the total to $62,000,000.

"The collection of state taxes for the 1933-34 fiscal year has been disappointing and shows rather conclusively the great shrinkage in income and earnings that obtained during the calendar year 1933," the Governor said.

The greatest losses were in the personal income tax, the corporation tax, the stock transfer tax, and the alcoholic beverage tax. The total amount collected on the latter was $3,382,833, only 53 per cent of Mr. Lehman's estimate.

New Life Insurance Makes Good Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—New life insurance during the first half of this year amounted to $4,449,687,000, an increase of $623,247,000 over the corresponding period of last year, according to a report made public today by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents which represents 42 companies having 85 per cent of the life insurance business in this country.

For the six months, new ordinary insurance totaled $2,916,013,000, against $2,586,136,000 last year; industrial insurance increased by $183,764,000 to $1,279,883,000, and group insurance amounted to $253,791,000 compared with $144,189,000 for the first six months of 1933.

Balancing Budget Of U. S. in 1936 Appears 'Doubtful'

Chamber Says 11 Billions More May Be Spent—Hints Higher Taxes

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The nation's business men are told by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that, despite expressed presidential hopes, any balancing of the budget before 1937 appeared "doubtful."

A statement to this effect, hinting also at a possibility of higher taxes, was published in the Chamber's fortnightly review of Washington affairs as part of an analysis of the Federal fiscal position. It represented a partial reversal of the Chamber's stand as given at the time Mr. Roosevelt's budget message was presented to Congress.

The President did not actually predict a balanced budget in 1936, but stated that the Government "should plan" such a balance.

Although making no direct reference to this statement, the Chamber said:

"In view of the large amounts made avaliable for emergency expenditures which it is unlikely can be suddenly terminated, a balanced budget in 1936 now appears doubtful.

"Continued borrowings will call for heavier taxes if a debt of unmanageable proportions is to be avoided.

"Federal expenditures are sharply emerging as one of the most outstanding questions of the present time, if indeed it is not the most important."

Here is the Chamber argument:

"The total amount which is now available for spending, including definite appropriations, advances, and unexpended balances of previous appropriations, amount to approximately $11,000,000,000.

"In addition, advances of an indefinite amount are authorized for certain purposes, such as purchases of preferred stock of banks, advances to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and to meet obligations under the National Housing Act.

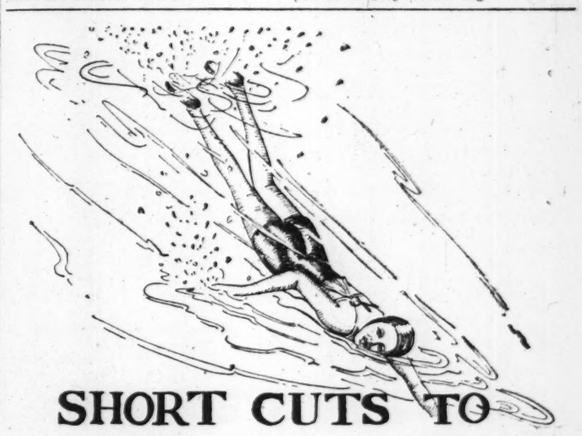
"Neither does the $11,000,000,000 include the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund set aside from the profits of gold devaluation, nor $139,000,000 payment to Federal Reserve Banks in connection with their stock in the Deposit Insurance Corporation which is also to be met from gold devaluation profits.

"The budget estimates published last January contemplated only 2.7 billions emergency expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

"The President has been given wide discretion as to the spending of much of the emergency funds. Expenditures may consequently be less than the amounts authorized.

"Up to the present, however, there are no indications of a tapering off of emergency expenditures.

"The national debt now exceeds $27,000,000,000. Current receipts are expected to cover ordinary expenses only and expenditures for emergency purposes will presumably have to be met by borrowing."



SHORT CUTS TO *Swimming Skill!*

What stroke is "the fastest way to swim and when properly done is the easiest way to swim fast"? Coach William Bachrach, of the Illinois Athletic Club, says it is the American crawl.

Would you like to know Coach Bachrach's conception of this stroke as perfectly executed . . . a perfection approached by Johnny Weissmuller and other stars? You will find it in the first of 12 articles in The Christian Science Monitor—

Improving Your Swimming

by Clarence A. Bush

The series begins July 23 and will appear daily for two weeks on the Sports Page.

Interviews with well-known coaches and stars such as William Bachrach, Harry Hazelhurst of the Chicago Athletic Association, Chauncey Hyatt, Stanley Brauninger of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, and Johnny Weissmuller bring out valuable information. The comments of these experts will furnish many hints which will help the average swimmer in gaining speed, strength, ease and pleasure from this sport.

Clarence A. Bush, author of the series, has collaborated in producing several widely read books on the subject. Use the coupon below to subscribe.

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The Children's Page

Winning Butterfly Wings

By Marion I. Johnson

ONCE upon a time, there was a little yellow caterpillar who lived in the midst of a beautiful forest. All day long, he crawled about among the sweet-scented bushes and up and down the trunks of giant trees finding delicious things to eat whenever he was hungry and amusing himself by talking with his friends, the bees and flowers. When he was sleepy, he curled up in the heart of the nearest leaf and the wind gently rocked him to sleep while the birds sang him sweet lullabies.

With nothing to do but enjoy himself, the little yellow caterpillar should have been the happiest creature in the world but, instead, from sunup till sundown, to everyone he met, he sighed and cried and refused to be comforted by anything that was said to him. Day in and day out, he chanted mournfully to all who would listen to him. "Oh, dear!" he cried. "Why should I have been born without wings? The birds and the bees have lovely wings and can fly wherever they wish, while I have to crawl about on the earth. It isn't right and it isn't fair! Nobody loves a caterpillar and everybody loves the birds. I want to be free and beautiful like them!"

A summer breeze passing by heard the caterpillar's lament.

"Once I knew a caterpillar," he whispered, "who became a butterfly."

"I don't believe you," said the caterpillar. "How could a creature like me ever become a butterfly? You must be mistaken. Butterflies are made for freedom and happiness while worms like me are born to crawl about the earth. It is most unfair, I can tell you."

"Well," said the breeze, "there must be more to it than we know. If I meet the butterfly, I will send her to you and perhaps she can tell you how she got her wings."

Day after day went by and the little caterpillar heard no more from the breeze. He continued to crawl about in the damp, dark places of the wood, complaining so much that at last no one wanted to talk to him at all because he was so disagreeable and sad.

Breeze and Butterfly

One day, the breeze in his travels met the butterfly again.

"Good morning," he called, gayly.

"A very good morning," replied the butterfly politely. "And why shouldn't it be? Every morning is good to me because I am so happy!"

"That is just what I want to see you about," said the breeze. "I have a little friend in the woods yonder who is very unhappy and I should like very much to be able to help him."

"Who is he," asked the butterfly, "and why is he so unhappy?"

"It is like this," said the breeze. "My friend has one great desire. He wants to be able to fly as all the other forest creatures do. He feels that it is wrong for him to have to crawl about the earth when everyone else can soar about in the blue sky and his longing for wings has killed all the joy in his heart."

"Who is your friend?" asked the butterfly. "Perhaps if I went to see him, I might be able to help him. Once I lived among the ground creatures myself."

"So I told him," said the breeze, "but he would not believe me. He is a little yellow caterpillar and you will be sure to recognize him by his forlorn expression."

The next day, the butterfly went to the forest. She flew here and there on her beautiful wings till, finally, on a blade of grass in the deep shadow, she found the little caterpillar.

"Hello, Caterpillar," she called cheerily. "Why are you hiding here in the darkness when you should be out in the sunlight doing your work?"

"Alas," sighed the caterpillar, "I have no work to do and I am hiding here because nobody loves me."

"Everyone would love you if you were not so sad and mournful," said the butterfly. "If you were busy doing your work, you would not have time to waste feeling so disconsolate."

"What work can I do?" asked the caterpillar. "Without wings, I have to move so slowly I can do nothing of any value. Ah, I would do anything to have wings like yours!"

"Wings like mine have to be earned," said the butterfly kindly, "and there is plenty of work in the world for everyone to do. You will find there is enough to keep you busy in just looking for things to be happy about. Now I am going away, and when I come back in a few days I shall expect you to tell me of quite a number of things that you have found to make you happy right here within your reach."

The butterfly flew away gayly into the bright sunshine, leaving the caterpillar looking after her longingly. Could it be possible, he thought to himself, that such a lovely, glittering creature had once been tied to the earth as he was? Maybe, after all, there might be something in what she said about working for happiness.

Busy Yellow Caterpillar

After this, the caterpillar was very busy. In fact, the days were hardly long enough to accomplish all that he wanted to do. First, he must be happy because the warm, glowing sun had risen and it was morning once more. Then he would be glad because of the early dew lying like silver spangles on the lacy webs the spiders had been busy weaving through the night. After that he would thrill with joy over the fresh, velvety green of the trees and the melody of the birds singing their morning song of thanksgiving. All through the day each moment had its gift of beauty and his work was to find that beauty and make it his own. He was so busy searching out the happiness that lay close around him that he forgot all about the wings he had wanted so badly before the butterfly's visit.

He awaited her return impatiently. He had so much to tell her that he was sure she would be pleased with his progress. All the wood creatures were his friends again and he knew she would rejoice with him in this.

At last, early one morning, with a soft flutter of wings, the butterfly dropped down beside him.

"Good morning," she called gently. "Wake up, little sleepy fellow, it is time to be about your work!"

At Last

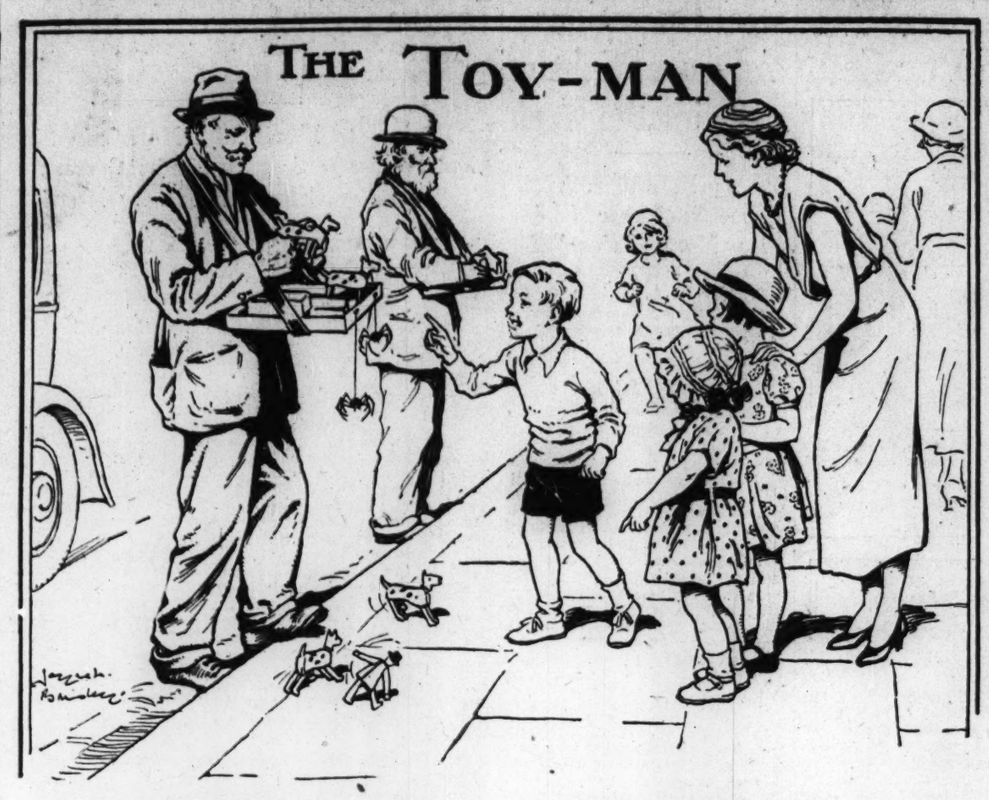
"Oh," cried the caterpillar gayly, "I am so glad you have come back! That is the first thing I have to be happy about this morning!"

"That is the right way to begin the day," said the butterfly kindly. "I see you have learned your lesson well."

"I have indeed," said the caterpillar. "I am ashamed to remember how much time I wasted wishing for wings to fly away when there was more loveliness all around me than I could possibly use. I don't in the least mind being a caterpillar any more."

"A caterpillar!" cried the butterfly gleefully. "You are not a caterpillar any longer. See, you have earned your wings. Now you are ready to fly with me into the blue sky and carry your message of happiness to all the wide world!"

And it was true, for in that moment the caterpillar had become a butterfly and on a pair of golden velvet wings, he soared into the cloudless sky above him, forever free from the claims that had bound him to the earth!



I'd like to be a toy-man
And stand along the street,
And set my playthings working
Beside the passing feet;
I'd wind them all and start them
And watch them go, and then
I'd pick them up and wind them,
And start them off again.

So gay and bright and lively
My little pitch would be
That everybody passing
Would linger there to see;
And lots of grown-up people,
And little girls and boys,
Would gather round my playground,
And buy my pretty toys.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Little Twig Plants an Acorn

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IF the small boy had not been wearing a badge I might have passed him by without a word. I might never have noticed the acorn in his hand, or realized that the hole he was making in the ground had a very special meaning.

"That's a pretty badge," I observed.

He looked up at me. "Haven't you got one?" he said.

I shook my head. "What does it mean?" I asked.

"It's a Little Tree Badge," he said.

"And why has it got 'Twahamwe' written on it?" I asked again.

"Oh, that," said the small boy, "is the motto of the Men of the Trees. Can't you talk the Kenyan language?"

I shook my head again, humbly.

"Oh, well," said the small boy, "it means 'n English, 'We all are working together as One'."

He examined his acorn, gave it a little polish with the palm of his hand, and placed it very carefully in the hole."

"Are you one of the Men of the Trees?" I asked.

"No," he answered, "not yet. I'm a Twig."

He crumbled the soil over the acorn and pressed it down.

"Good," he said, "that's done," and rubbed his hands together.

"Let's sit in the shade over there," I suggested, "and then you can tell me what it means to be a Twig."

"All right," he agreed.

We crossed the grass and settled our backs against the wide, smooth trunk of a beech, and there, with our toes pointing up to the sky and our eyes resting on the cool leaves, I learned many new things about trees and their wonderful ways, how, besides sheltering the land from wind and sun, and giving shade to country roads and to horses and cattle in fields, they hold the rain as it falls, enabling it to saturate the ground and preventing it from drifting away or being carried off too quickly; how they catch the fogs and distribute the moisture; how they protect the crops, provide food and shelter for game; bring songbirds to the countryside, screen ugly buildings, and give work to the forester.

"If you are a Twig you have to protect and love trees everywhere," the small boy explained. "There are some people, though, who are just silly about them; they won't believe that you sometimes have to fell them for timber, or at crossings where they hide the road, or places like that. But you can always make up for it by planting another where it is really needed. Daddy says there are two million acres of idle land in Great Britain, and that if we decided to turn it into forests it would give jobs to thousands of unemployed men. They would have to be trained first, though.

"Daddy says that because trees are alive they need care just like animals do, and because they live for such a long time they must be placed where they will be happy and useful for years and years. There is a great monster tree in California that sprouted from a seed more than three thousand years ago—before King Solomon was born—and it is still so strong that it may go on for another thousand years."

He looked across the grass to the place where he had planted his acorn. "Do you think the tree will be happy there?" he asked, a little anxiously. "It will have to live in its home for such a very long time."

I said I was sure it would be happy, and then we made our way over the field to the gate.

He told me he was going to send in a photograph of trees he had taken for the Society's Photographic Competition.

"If it wins it will be in the Tree Lovers' Calendar," he explained, "and then it will go all over the world!"

We climbed the gate into the road and walked as far as the signpost and there parted.

When he reached the corner he turned and waved his hand.

"Good-by!" he called.

The sun caught his badge and it twinkled and winked happily at me.

"Good-by little Twig!" I called back.

D. A. L.

An International Alphabet

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

V for Venezuela

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The next country in our International Alphabet is Venezuela. On each side of Eduardo, a boy of Venezuela, you will find pictures which will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. A statue in Caracas, the capital city of Venezuela, erected in honor of a famous American.
2. Here ships can be cleaned and repaired.
3. At the door, so you know it's fresh.
4. A home, but not like yours.
5. Another home—for the chicks this time.
6. A native costume—used for a vigorous pastime.

The Mail Bag

Glendale, California

Dear Editor:

We have a big globe at home and like to turn it and see all the many lands on it. It looks so interesting. Do you think that any children from other parts of the world would correspond with me? I am eight years old and in the third grade, and I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School for five years. I would be glad to tell them about southern California.

Our home is in a city about 20 miles inland and just a block from a high range of foothills. We love to scramble up the steep side of the hills through the sagebrush and look over the valley.

Just now we are spending our summer vacation at the beach. It is lots of fun to dive through the breakers or swim in on them. Sometimes a big mat of seaweed washes in and it is just alive with interesting things like purple sea urchins, red and gray starfish, and all sorts of crabs. Sometimes Daddy takes us on the long pier to fish.

There is a whole forest of oil derricks near here and we like to watch them pump the thick black oil from the ground. Joan C.

Kaapsche, E. Transvaal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

The village in which I live has very few inhabitants. There are only 15 children in the school—five girls and ten boys. We have a great deal of fun and are now busy making scrapbooks. We get a lot of pictures and verses out of the Monitor which our teacher brings for us.

Kaapsche Hoop is a very pretty village. We collect many wild flowers and mount them

I would very much like to correspond with any boy my own age. I am 10 years old. Samuel G.

North Bend, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to The Mail Bag.

I have a pet dog and cat. The dog's name is Patches. The cat's is Tommy. I have some chickens that are my pets, too. I am 10 years of age, and I have one sister and one brother. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and enjoy it very much. My mother is one of the Sunday School teachers. I would like to hear from a girl my age.

Margaret Lucille P.

Denver, Colorado

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I hope it will be answered. The Monitor has helped me in my school work. Many articles in it concern something we are studying. The Children's Page is very interesting. On the page for June 25 there was a song with music for the piano. I play the piano and learned it.

I like all pets. We have a cat, a kitten, and a dog. I also enjoy horseback riding very much.

I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with someone of my own age (preferably) from a foreign country. Lillian Joy M.

Lewiston, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I would like very much to hear from a little girl 11 years old in Boston, or perhaps a girl somewhere in Scotland.

I am especially interested in violin study, horses, and bicycle riding. I have ridden a horse quite a few times and enjoy riding both bicycles and horses.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I can remember. My whole Sunday School class enjoys reading the Monitor very much

Margaret Ruth S.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

A Treasure Hunt at the Beach

In each of the following lines you will find the name of something connected with a visit to the ocean:

1. Let's have peaches and cream.
2. Bring the dish I put away.
3. Pull while I push, Ella.
4. See, Jeff is happier today.
5. O Papa, I left the book.
6. Anyhow, Mac, rabbits are nice pets.
7. You'd better not do that.
8. In making the map I erred.
9. We saw a vestige of the wreck.
10. You know a fib is wrong.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle published June 28:

Niagara Falls, bison, an Indian, Capitol at Washington, George Washington, Statue of Liberty.

The Goose of Pfaffen Pond

A True Story

AS I walked this morning along the shore of beautiful Pfaffen Pond, with the sun shining brightly and the sky deep blue, I had the joy of being able to greet once more, after the long cold winter months, the dear Goose of Pfaffen Pond

It is quite an unusual story, this of the Goose of Pfaffen Pond, and I should like to tell you about her.

Pfaffen Pond is a very beautiful broad lake in lovely Schwerin, the chief city of Mecklenburg. Around it there is a walk, and in sunny weather all the little children of Schwerin are taken to ride around it, while the older ones walk.

There are a great many gulls on this pond, and beautiful, white swans who swim about proudly; and both grown-ups and children find joy in feeding them. But it is the Goose of Pfaffen Pond who gives them the greatest fun of all.

It is said that about two years ago a man won this goose at a game of ninepins, and perhaps she was really intended for a fine Sunday dinner. But the man had a kind and gentle heart, and he did not want to kill her. So he put her with the swans on Pfaffen Pond.

Imitating the Swans

Soon the goose was known to all passers-by because of her droll behavior. She always swam quite majestically behind one of the swans, and it looked as though she were trying to adopt their manner. Indeed, one could really see her stretch her short neck in order to be more like the swans. She was inseparable from them, and actually one never saw her swimming alone.

But the time came when the swans took possession of their nest of reeds in a quiet little place on the pond, in order to hatch their eggs there quietly. And after a while we saw, gliding out, venturing upon the water right away, three very small brown baby swans.

From that moment, the goose became their faithful guardian—one might call her the "nursemaid" of the little swans. Every day Father Swan and Mother Swan could be seen swimming at the head of the little procession, with the faithful goose swimming behind the little ones, in order that none might be lost or stray too far.

If the gulls rushed down too greedily in their feeding, or snaped up food from before the bills of the little swans, then one could hear the goose giving them a proper scolding. Indeed, she was not at all afraid but rushed upon the gulls in order to frighten them away.

A Faithful Nursemaid

In the evenings, when the parent swans would like to swim about on the beautiful pond for a while longer but the babies must go to the nest—then the goose swam to the swan nest and stayed in front of the entrance. She allowed the little ones to swim for a short while longer, but then she gave a short, sharp call, which surely meant "Time for bed!" She stayed with them faithfully until Father Swan and Mother Swan came home and climbed into the nest with their children.

Thus the little swans grew, their feathers becoming ever whiter, and then came autumn and cold days. At that time of year all the swans are caught and put into a small inlet of Pfaffen Pond which has running water and therefore does not freeze. There they are cared for and fed during the winter.

Kind Hearts to the Rescue

Since the city has to pay for this care, it was decided to kill the faithful goose and give her to the Welfare Kitchen for a holiday roast. But when the people of Schwerin heard that, everywhere their kind and sympathetic hearts were sorry. One lady asked and asked until they promised to let the dear goose live, if she would pay the city five marks for the goose's food. She was happy to do this, and a beautiful poem of thanks from the goose was written and published in the paper.

When lovely spring came round again, our goose was to be seen once more on Pfaffen Pond among the swans and gulls, bright and happy, and again she watched over the little swans untiringly. This time there were only two in her charge, for the three of the previous year had now grown quite large and could swim about alone.

Again when autumn came there were generous hearts who took care of the faithful goose and paid the five marks for her winter food. And now today, on this spring morning, our dear goose was again to be seen on Pfaffen Pond, released from winter quarters; and this summer she will surely once more perform her work as guardian and nursemaid for the Swan family, thereby proving her faithfulness and gratitude. A. W.

Little Wing You

Little Wing You is almond-eyed;
"Knee-high to a lamb," and loves to ride
On the grocery truck of his uncle Kee,
And toot the horn with prankish glee.

His uncle is big, and almond-eyed too.
(Ever so fond of little Wing You.)
"Now mind the car and hold her tight!"
He calls to You; then hurries from sight

With bacon and cheese and a sack of meal,
While little Wing You hangs fast to the wheel,
Blinks his eyes and puffs his chest,
For this is the part he loves the best!
(Holding the car on the steepest hill
That none of the groceries take a spill).

Toot! Toot! we hear him from the door,
And hasten out for something more
Than just our eggs and bacon and tea,
For it's little Wing You we love to see.

In broken tongue he says "good-day."
We coax him please to stop and play—
We've a nice fat duck and a dog with tricks
And a jar of red and white peppermint sticks.

But he squares his shoulders and shakes his head
And prefers a grocer-man's job instead!

MARION B. CROCKER

for
YOUR
PLAY HOURS
Once more, advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready for you with equipment for outdoor activities—golf, tennis, swimming, riding and sailing. They can supply you with the correct apparel and accessories that will help you to enjoy your play hours to the utmost. They appreciate having you identify yourself as a Monitor reader each time you make a purchase.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Orlando and his	Popular classics	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	Cosmopolitans	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	NBC cellist	"Jack Armstrong"	Local dance music.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	'Bunkhouse Songs'	Yankee Singers	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Natural history talk	Evening Tattler;	News Service	Poetry contest
6:15	Baseball talk	skits; music	Sports reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'Grandma's Trunk'	Uncle Bob Sher-	Rhythm Twins
7:00	Musical program	NBC piano duo	wood; circus band	Reports; news
7:15	NBC dance music	Gene and Glenn	Nick Lucas; orch.	Local dance music.
7:30	Radio Nature League	After Dinner Revue	Song Album	Market outlook
7:45	Frank Buck	NBC musical prgm	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Kate Smith music	Double quartet
8:15	dance orchestra	Orch.; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Local dance music.
8:30	Symphonic program,	Gladys Swarthout;	Arthur Fiedler, f'm	CBS dramatic pgm
8:45	Bernard Levitow, dir.	soloists; orch.	the Esplanade	Local dance music.
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Evan Evans; orch.	Organ and voice
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Roy Helton	Local dance music.
9:30	Dramatic program,	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.;	Local dance music
9:45	from network	vocal trio; orch.	pianist; trio	Report; news
10:00	National Music Camp	Gene Arnold; guest	Dick McGinley and	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra, Dr. How-	soloist; orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	ard Hanson, conduct.	Musical program	And. Jacobson or.	Mary Eastman;
10:45	Political discussions	Gothic Echoes	Sports reports	Evan Evans; or.
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	Welcome to Elks
11:15	Guy Lombardo	News; Har'ld Stern	ice; Glen Gray's	by Walter Meier,
11:30	News; Jack Denny &	NBC dance music.	Casa Loma Orch.	gr'd exalted ruler
11:45	his orchestra	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WEEI, "Clar, Lu 'n' Em."
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, ERA Orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 WNAC, Talk on city affairs by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
2:30 WEEI, Shaw University Quartet from South Carolina.
3:30 WEEI, NBC Women's Radio Review.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

6:45 WNAC, Talk by James M. Curley.
7:30 WBZ, "A New Deal in Local Government," NBC speakers.
8:00 WNAC, Lavender and Old Lace; soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman band concert.
9:30 WNAC, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, soloist.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gentle Grafter," sketch, with Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly.
9:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conducting.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout; Frank McIntyre; orchestra; Russian choir.
10:30 WAAB, Melodic Strings from Toronto.
11:00 WAAB, "The Party Issues," from Washington, D. C.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Lecture, "A Glimpse of a Reconstructed Society," by F. Ernst Johnson, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. New Lecture Hall, Cambridge. 8. Open to public.

On the Esplanade

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—Concert by symphony players under the direction of Arthur Fiedler. Embankment Road. 8. Entrance of Guests into Wartburg.
from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Largo from "New World Symphony" ..... Dvorak
"Barber of Seville" overture ... Rossini
"Malaguena" ..... Lecuona-Grofe
"Peer Gynt" suite ..... Grieg
"Ave Maria," violin solo ... Bach-Gounod
"The Skaters" waltz ..... Waldteufel
"Sailors' Dance," from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Pursuit of Happiness," New York comedy hit, with Glenn Hunter, Humphrey Bogart, Ruth Hammond and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

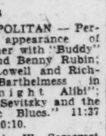
METROPOLITAN — Personal appearance of Max Baer with "Buddy" Baer and Benny Rubin; Helen Lowell and Richard Barthelmess in "Midnight Alibi"; Fabien Sevitsky and the orchestra in "Rhythmic Blues." 11:37 a. m., 1:53, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10.

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in W. Somerset Maugham's story, "Of Human Bondage." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — William Powell, Colin Clive and Edna Best in "The Key." Fenway at 2:18, 4:53, 7:23, 10:03. Paramount at 10:33 a. m., 1:22, 4:11, 7, 9:49. Also W. C. Fields in "The Old Fashioned Way," amusing adventures of a small time theatrical company.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Georgia," scenic film; Betty Boop cartoon; Donald Novis, musical picture; Minute Mystery; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

STATE—Ronald Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," good entertainment of a light nature. 12:35, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon.



ORPHEUM—Duke Ellington and his band, "Hollywood Party," with Jimmy Durante, Laurel and Hardy, Mickey Mouse. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6, 9.

UPTOWN—"Change of Heart," with Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor. 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Murder at the Vanities."

KEITH-BOSTON—"We're Rich Again," with Edna May Oliver. 12:37, 3:09, 5:41, 8:13, 10:45. Also Paul Lukas in "Affairs of a Gentleman."

FINE ARTS—Lilian Harvey in rather amusing English operetta, "Heart Song." 2:10 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Das Lied vom Leben."

TREMONT — Edward Everett Horton and Edna May Oliver in the amusing comedy "The Poor Rich." 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Big Executive."

EXETER—"Murder at the Vanities," with Jack Oakie and Kitty Carlisle. Also "Keep 'Em Rolling," with Walter Huston and Frances Dee. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50.

TOMORROW

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Organ recital by Brayton Stark, Memorial Church, Harvard Yard. Open to public. 4.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF BOSTON—Motion picture, "Seeds and Seed Dispersal." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 10 a. m.

MARBLEHEAD ARTS ASSOCIATION—Exhibition and sale by Painters' Group and Craftsmen's Guild, 85 Washington Street, Marblehead. 2 to 5 and 7 to 9.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight except on the extreme east coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight and on the coast Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to north or northeast winds, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except some probability of local thunder showers at beginning and again about middle of week, temperature above normal most of week, slightly cooler about Tuesday, cooler about Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	86	New Orleans	80	94
Bermuda	78	84	New York	74	90
Chicago	72	80	Norfolk, Va.	80	92
Denver	70	98	Philadelphia	76	94
Helena, Mont.	52	84	St. Louis	80	102
Jacksonville	78	96	St. Paul	62	78
Kansas City	86	106	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	78	96
Miami, Fla.	82	90			

A—9 a. m. July 16.
B—Maximum July 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:16 p. m., Tuesday 3:27 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association reports shipments of pneumatic casings for May at 5,331,699 units, compared with 4,438,278 in April and 5,180,173 in May, 1933. Production was 4,486,223, compared with 4,769,980 in the previous month and 5,189,291 last year. Inventory totaled 11,126,567 casings, compared with 11,980,731 in April and 5,766,165 in May, 1933.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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General Classified

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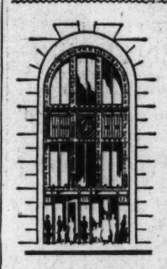

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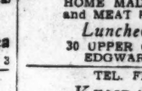

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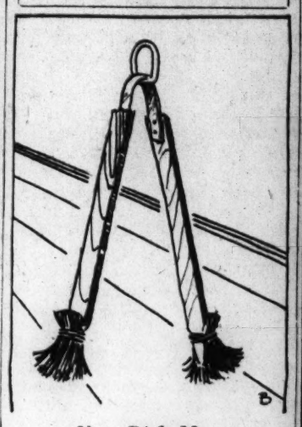
Daily Features

With the Inventors



New Dish Mop

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is one of the best dish mops yet! A piece of spring steel connects two thin wooden arms, on each of which is fastened half a mop, so to speak. To use it, the two arms are pressed together to enter a bottle or glass, and then the spring forces the little mops out to the sides of the object to be cleaned; and with a few turns, the corners which could never have been reached by hand are shining brightly. We are indebted to Alberta T. Zentmyer, of La Canada, Calif., for U. S. Patent No. 1962675.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

A "front," in the language of gentlemen of the press, is a newspaper of good reputation that acts for a political boss who is out of favor, to win votes from those who would oppose the boss if he made a personal appeal.

William Randolph Hearst owns or controls 27 metropolitan newspapers, a dozen magazines, a publishing house, four news and feature syndicates, and four film services.

"Newspaper work pays if the man in it has ability and self-management enough to make it pay. The opportunity is there. It is not the industry—it's the man," according to Karl A. Bickel, general manager of the United Press.

It is estimated that 500 newspaper men and women gather, write, and dispatch the news from Washington. It's the hub of the news universe. Hundreds of thousands of words are telegraphed from Washington each day by newspaper and press agency representatives.

"Bring the Limousine, James"

G. R. Johnston, Marion, Mass., Happened Around Just in Time to Snap the Canine Aristocrat Giving the Orders. He Is Awarded a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club and One of the New Deal Dollars.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of All Nations

Don't throw away your old shoes until you have new ones.—*Dutch.*

Point the tongue on the anvil of truth.—*Greek.*

Time covers and discovers everything.—*German.*

The point of the thorn is small, but he who has felt it does not forget it.—*Italian.*

Things past may be repented but not recalled.—*Latin.*

The sun is the king of torches.—*West African.*

Success has many friends.—*Greek.*

The replenished understand not the pain of the starving.—*Turkish.*

The virtue of the divine spirit illuminates everything.—*Chinese.*

Speak little, speak truth, spend little, pay cash.—*German.*

A small spark can cause a great conflagration.—*Chinese.*

He who sows peas on the highway does not get all the pods into his barn.—*Danish.*

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

"Yes, it is really remarkable," observed mother at the head of the table. "Clifford seems to eat twice as much chicken when we have visitors."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the lady visitor. "And, pray, why is that, Clifford?"

"'Cause that's the only time we have it!" replied the truthful lad.—*Montreal Star.*

Grammar Note

"I sentence you to spend 15 days in the city jail," said the judge, and added sorrowfully, "and I have a premonition that some day you will get a prison term."

"Tut, tut—such grammar, judge," quipped the light-hearted vagrant, "ending a sentence with a premonition!"

Theatrical Note

"Dad, what is an actor?"

"An actor? My son, an actor is a man who can walk to the side of a stage, peer into the wings filled with theatrical props, dirt and dust, other actors, stage hands, old clothes, and other clap-trap, and say, 'What a lovely view there is from this window!'"

All Even

"What are you doing, Dorothy?"

"I am writing a letter to Lillie Smif."

"But you don't know how to write, dear."

"That's all right, muvver; Lillie can't read."

The Search

Little Betty, watching the farm hands spreading out a stack of hay to dry, could contain her curiosity no longer, so she politely asked:

"Is it a needle you're looking for?"

High Finance

"Tommy, will you have a soda?"

No, thank you, but I'll take an ice cream cone and a nickel, please."

Quotation for Today

ENVY not greatness; for thou makest thereby Thyself the worse, and so the distance greater.
—GEORGE HERBERT

What They Say

Time to Spend

"The five-day week should be in effect everywhere. It would give people time to spend their money."—*Henry Ford.*

Cheaper Goods

"What we want is not less goods but more goods purchased at cheaper prices, for more people."—*Ogden L. Mills.*

The Foundation

"Sincerity is the first requisite of a good speech."—*The Rev. Roy L. Smith.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Engineer says centrifugal force would keep tires inflated on an automobile going 200 miles an hour, even though they were punctured. Still, in case of a flat, it's wiser to pull over to the side of the road and fix it.

San Francisco Chronicle: Silver may have drawbacks, but you can't work up a prosperous feeling by playing with two paper dollars in your pocket.

Kansas City Star: Congress has reduced the price of becoming a citizen, but have you noticed what it has been doing to the price of remaining one?

Detroit Free Press: Anyway, we learned that "roughing it" means more than riding in the sedan with the windows down.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Local Boy Makes Good

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WE WENT, I and Keturah, unto the Great Hall where the Symphony Orchestra of an hundred men who have skill play on Instruments of Musick.

And one said, This day there is to be a First Performance of a New Overture, and the Composer is a man of this City. Come and meet him.

So I went and had speech with him.

And he was Nervously Awaiting his own number, which was the Third, and the first two were long and seemed to him longer.

And he opened his heart and told me many things. And he said, I have lived all my life in hope of this day. In my boyhood I loved Musick, and I worked hard to earn money that I might study it. Then did I begin to teach Piano and Violin and Voice. But now I teach only Harmony. And all the years I have waited for the time when a piece of mine own composing should be played by the Symphony Orchestra, and I would lead it.

And he told me how long it took him to compose the Overture, and how many times he wrote it; and how he labored nights for Four Months to copy the scores for the Orchestra Parts.

And it came to pass that his piece was rendered, and he conducted it. And it required Twelve Minutes. And for that he had worked Forty Years!

And at the end he was applauded. And they called him back thrice. And after all other men and women had ceased still did I applaud him, and Keturah she also applauded, so that those about us joined in, and so we gave him one more come-back than the law required.

And Keturah said, I have never known thee to applaud so much.

And I said, This man is of mine own city and treadeth the same hard pavements that jar me. And he hath long taught reluctant pupils to play on the Psaltery and the Sackbut and the Dulcimer and the Jewsharp, all the while dreaming of this day. And his triumph lasteth just Twelve Minutes. Now the Lord do so to me and more also if I give him not all that is coming to him.

And Keturah said, But the rest of the program is of the Great Composers, even Liszt and Mozart and Mendelssohn. And thou didst applaud them but little.

And I said, If the Great Composers were living in this town and walked the floor nights with the baby, then would I applaud them more.

And I said, I also am in daily competition with the Mighty Dead. For men say, Why should we pay a Dollar and the Fourth Part of a Dollar for the Parables of Safed the Sage when we can buy Shakespeare and Bacon for an half dollar each? And Shakespeare and Bacon can now live on smaller royalties than I, and their wives need not new Easter Bonnets. Even so hath this man been all his life in competition with Liszt and Mendelssohn and Mozart. And he liveth in my town, and hath a name that is spelled like unto the way that it is pronounced.

And I said, I honor the Mighty Dead for their works' sake; but I will not blister my hands for them. I would rather applaud a Living American than a Dead Dutchman.

And the Intermission ended, and we heard a Symphonic Poem by Liszt. And him I applauded some and sufficient, but Liszt hath been dead some time, and there was another man who came back one time more because I and Keturah kept clapping.

State Flowers No. 37

Iowa: Wild Rose

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE North Dakota, which chose the wild pasture rose because it was so interwoven with the early history of the State, Iowa chose Rosa pratincola for its floral emblem. In the State poem concerning the history of the flower, Ada Hayden writes:

Beyond the Mississippi where the slow Missouri flows
In the land of the Des Moines River there blooms the Iowa rose;
In the days when the prairie schooner steadily wound its trail
Through the wide expanse of grassland where sang the lark and quail,
Roses grew while our fathers toiled through the sunny day
Gathering grass with flowers into mounds of fragrant hay.

Inasmuch as the wild rose belongs to the same family as the pear, apple, plum, and cherry, early settlers soon found a practical use for the bright red fruits which ripen about a month after the flowers disappear. Tarts and cookies were flavored with cooked rose "berries," while energetic youngsters supplied the kitchen with enough rosy fruits ("hips") to enable mother to make several rows of tasty rose jelly for the winter larder.

Each floral cluster holds a number of buds which bloom in steady succession up until about the middle of July, each bud opening to bloom for two days and then withering.

A Word a Day

Diffident

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "The limited nature of my education . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I have read . . . merely served as a further stimulus to imagination" (Poe: "Tales").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

uninformed	flippant
indifferent	distrustful
unconscious	careless
dilatory	disrespectful

Pronunciation: *Dif'-ih-dent* (*i*'s short, *e* clipped).

Derivation: Something must be done about rescuing this word from the word-maulers, who, influenced by its general form, are confusing it with "indifferent"; the word being commonly heard in constructions as: "He seems very unconcerned and diffident about it"; "She cares very little, being quite diffident."

The word, of course, suggests "lacking in confidence, distrustful of one's own powers, bashful, timid," being derived from the Latin *diffidentia*, "distrust," compounded of *dis*, "apart," with negative force, and *fidere*, "to trust."

Where there is no diffident attitude there can seldom be failure, for confidence begets success.

Daily Anecdote

Light Draft

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE beginning of the Civil War the United States Navy was deficient in many kinds of vessels needed to "carry on," especially craft of light craft that would go into the shallow waters of rivers and swamps. As this want became known, the Navy Department and President Lincoln were besieged by contractors.

One contractor was most persistent. His frequent calls at the White House consumed much of President Lincoln's time. One day he had talked at length in an endeavor to impress the President with the superiority of his boats for use in shallow water.

President Lincoln nodded understandingly. "I've no doubt they'll run anywhere where the ground is a little moist."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A MAN of advanced years owned a small home subject to a mortgage; but with depreciating values the debt seemed very heavy. Then employment ceased, and no payment could be made on principal or interest. However, he called occasionally at the institution where the debt was held, explaining his circumstances, expressing appreciation for past confidence, and assuring the management of his intention to pay when possible. Meanwhile, he kept the premises in the best of condition.

A short time later the loan was necessarily marked for foreclosure, and soon afterward the sale was made according to law. One day a loan committee from the institution was in the neighborhood looking over some other properties, and its attention was attracted to the small home which had been foreclosed. On close approach these men saw the former owner in the back yard hard at work painting the fence and looking after the flowers. The men stopped to visit him; and his cheerful mood, his courtesy, and gratitude for the visit so changed their thought that after a conference it was decided not to turn him out, but rather to deed the property back to him under a new mortgage with a long time to pay.

There he lives today. And it was not material money which saved his home, but courtesy, gratitude and being faithful over his little property, even after foreclosure.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Lydda

THE town of Lydda, known to the modern Arabs as "Ludd," was situated in the rich plain of Sharon (cf. Acts 9:35) some 10 miles southeast of the seaport town of Joppa.

Lydda was known as "Lod" in the Old Testament, and is said to have been founded by sons of Elpool, of the tribe of Benjamin (I Chron. 8:12); while we know that a number of its former inhabitants returned from the Babylonian Exile, some in the expedition led by Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:2, 33), and others in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah (Neh. 7:37).

In the New Testament, Lydda is famed as the place where Peter healed Æneas, who had been "sick of the palsy" for "eight years" (Acts 9:33f); and it was while the apostle was there that he was called to go to the neighboring town of Joppa, to restore Tabitha, otherwise known as Dorcas.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

A Shower Shop

IN ONE room of her house a young woman conducts a successful home venture that nets her a tidy sum. She started out by making gifts suitable for baby showers, bridal showers, anniversary showers, etc. She goes to the city periodically, or gets in touch with novelty houses, and stocks clever household gadgets as soon as they come on the market. These articles find ready sale for bridal showers. She keeps up on the new in baby things, and has samples as soon as they are on the market. She also carries lovely things suitable for the gift to a bride of 50 years celebrating her golden wedding anniversary. Her success is marked because she puts careful thought on what she herself would like to give, and she stocks goods accordingly. Her supply is small, but she is constantly adding the new as she sells what is on hand.

Mrs. H. C.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Return*

By THE HAGERS

THE PILE OF MAIL AND PAPERS GROWS WHEN YOU'RE NOT HOME. O WELL, HERE GOES!
"THE GARDENER, WHILE YOU'VE BEEN AWAY, HAS USED THE MOST OBNOXIOUS SPRAY;
"ITS TASTE HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST HINT OF CHOCOLATE, LIME, OR PEPPERMINT.
"NOW ALL OF US UNITE TO SAY WE'D LIKE SOME FLAVOR IN OUR SPRAY.
"WE HOLD YOU, SIR, IN HIGH REGARD,— THE BUGS THAT DWELL IN YOUR FRONT YARD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Tampering With Opinion

PUBLIC opinion, so we are assured, has a power which knows no obstacle. It is reputed to be able to control even the most dictatorial government, able to bring about changes in every sphere of human existence. All of which ignores the fact that public opinion seldom is entirely spontaneous.

Some indignation is likely to be felt because, as disclosed through a congressional committee, Mr. Ivy Lee, long famous in the United States as the publicity representative of the Rockefeller interests, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other great enterprises, has been paid $25,000 a year as publicity counsel for the German Dye Trust, the greatest corporation in Germany, and one of the chief sponsors of the Hitler Government. In effect, Mr. Lee has tried to help Germany win a favorable public opinion in the United States. He admits having acted similarly for the Polish and Roumanian Governments some years ago when they wished to float loans in the United States.

Mr. Lee's type of special pleading is done behind the scenes and with a view to influencing public opinion in the interests, not necessarily of wise action, but of clients who are able to pay large fees to expert "public relations counsels." At the same time, Mr. Lee is no more at fault than any other publicity representative. The fault rests with the system which makes it possible for such men to mold opinion subtly in the interests of their clients through the many agencies of modern propaganda—daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, books, class publications, radio, motion pictures, churches, lecture platforms, and so on.

The public is little aware how much its opinion is tampered with by "interested parties." It was Woodrow Wilson who said truly that "the food of opinion is the news of the day." If the news of the day is "inspired" for its propaganda value, how can a sound opinion result? Obviously, it cannot, and therein rests a great danger to any government and even to the social system. When the public knows only what some group desires that it shall know, surely it can have only one opinion, for any person's opinion is governed by what reaches his attention, as Walter Lippmann has pointed out so well in his great book, "Public Opinion."

It is this which makes for the power—and the danger—of censorships, such as exist in most countries of the world today, and of propaganda, first cousin to censorship.

The view of the propagandist is baldly presented by Samuel Crowther, special pleader for the American dye interests, Harvey Firestone, Henry Ford and other industrialists, in a recent pamphlet. He contends that "every great question today has to be settled by propaganda. There is no other way of reaching 120,000,000 people." This is sophistry. Propaganda is information with a bias. A question may be "settled" on the basis of biased information, but will it be settled in the best interests of all?

Propaganda is distributed because someone hopes to profit through its effect, or because someone believes so whole-heartedly in the views thus expressed as to wish to persuade as many others as possible to accept the same views. Undoubtedly, there is good and bad propaganda, generous and selfish propaganda. But the doubt remains as to whether propaganda is the best version of fact upon which to build a sound public opinion.

The Ivy Lees and the Edward L. Bernays of the world must have only the greatest contempt for those persons who gratuitously disseminate their propaganda for them, and for those other millions who accept the propaganda as fact and act accordingly. It devolves upon the schools and the churches to inculcate a public morality and a public intelligence that will increase the demand for unalloyed fact, so far as that may be obtained; and which will persuade editors of newspapers, particularly, to reject what they usually are able to recognize as biased information but too often use in spite of its dubious character. If public opinion is successfully manipulated in the interest of private or special causes, it is the fault of the public which does not demand first-hand facts alone, rejecting all else as at least suspect and certainly as what Mr. Roosevelt calls "surplusage."

How Does England Do It?

LORD RAGLAN, celebrated anthropologist, has recently declared that, were he dictator for five years, he would give Great Britain a constitution. It is well known, of course, that except for a brief time under Cromwell, Britain has never organized her system of government in a manner capable of being reduced to specific terms of pen and paper. She has preferred to act more or less in a series of improvisations, tempering respect for tradition with a readiness to embark on experiment that has, on the whole, proved remarkably successful—so successful, indeed, that the question has now been asked, How does England manage to do it?

One reason for her successful application of the empirical method lies in her history. To go into battle without a plan requires great self-confidence. This confidence has been engendered in England by her historical experiences. Not for many hundreds of years has she been invaded by a foreign army, as has happened so frequently to continental nations, nor for a very long time has her internal stability been seriously threatened by revolutionary tendencies such as have been common on the other side of the Channel.

Furthermore, successfully to apply the empirical method of dealing with emergencies on the spur of the moment as they arise calls for mental qualities and tastes of a peculiar kind. A nation that acts in this manner must unite a great capacity for thought with a dislike for abstract reflection. Now, the very English idiom, "I venture to think," suggests that the English temperament regards thinking as an occupation not to be lightly entered upon, and this is confirmed by Dr. Johnson's remarkably typical attempt to refute the idealistic theories of Berkeley by merely kicking a stone instead of by logical argument. On the other hand, the names of Newton and Bacon and a score of others indicate that when England determines to think she can think to some purpose. Any nation which possesses these qualifications should be able to make a success of the English method of living in a series of happy improvisations.

France En Voyage

FROM Warsaw to Prague, from Bucharest to Belgrade, thence to London, and more lately to Berlin, passing by Geneva, the veteran French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou, proceeds on his diplomatic mission of welding together a vast association of European nations. The key of the arch is—or was—Moscow.

There can be no doubt as to the general purpose of France, though the details are slightly confused. They are confused because France does not wish to forget the possibilities of conciliation with Germany and with Italy, nor does France abandon the hope of getting England on its side. Perhaps this is too ambitious a program. It tries to make the best of both worlds—the world of partial alliances and the world of comprehensive friendships.

Certainly it would seem that however cordial the British are to the French on occasions of hospitality, there are fundamental differences in their conception of security. The British are reluctant to pledge themselves to any further intervention in Europe.

The French have made no secret of their intention to build up a formidable group of nations interested in the maintenance of the *status quo*. They invite Germany and Italy to enter the group, but there is something ironic in this invitation in that it involves the surrender of all Italo-German ambitions. If there is a blank refusal, then it will be obvious that two camps are being set up in Europe—the conservative and the revisionist.

In France itself the diplomatic activities of these days are criticized. Without inquiring into the mistakes or merits of the Russo-French alliance in the past, there are definite advantages which it is bringing in the present. They are stated in the Echo de Paris in this wise:

1. On the exhortations of Russia, the Turks entered into the Balkanic Entente. This means that Turkey now renounces all idea of territorial changes, and therefore that neither Bulgaria nor Italy can trouble the peace in the perilous Balkanic peninsula. It also means that the Little Entente is relieved from eastern anxieties and can devote its attention to the Danube.
2. Neighbors of Russia which lived in some fear of a renewal of Russian ambitions are now protected. This applies to Roumania, which had a grave territorial dispute with Russia. It applies to Czechoslovakia and in some measure to Poland.
3. The Russo-German understanding of Rapallo is broken. No longer will Russia be a reservoir of raw material for Germany, or a depot of military weapons.
4. Russia now takes up the French thesis of security at Geneva and elsewhere, and places it before disarmament.

It is perilous to score the diplomatic points indicated above in a game in which the lives of millions of the youth of Europe, and doubtless of the world, are at stake. To marshal many nations in one camp implies the marshaling of other nations in another camp. Moreover, the solidity of the alliances which are being woven is by no means sure. It would not require a great change of circumstances for the whole construction to turn completely over.

Travel, we are told, is a formative factor in youth. Let us hope it will bring wisdom to those who are responsible for the guidance of European affairs.

Time for Legal House Cleaning

MR. MAURICE WORMSER, professor of law at Fordham University, New York, and former editor-in-chief of the New York Law Journal, was quoted in a recent address before a regional convention of the American Bar Association as saying that at least one-third of the judges and two-thirds of the secretaries of the judges could be "reached." His sweeping charge was promptly challenged by members of the New York bench and bar.

Such a sweeping indictment undoubtedly overshoots the mark. Yet it is a lamentable fact that instance after instance of corruption in the American courts and among the legal profession has profoundly weakened public confidence in them. The report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends last year asked, "How shall we adapt an antiquated judicial system to a modern environment in such a manner as to restore the prestige of the processes of civil and criminal justice?"

The integrity of the judiciary and the legal profession is fundamental to any improvement in dealing with crime in America. If corruption usurps the place of confidence, not only is crime encouraged, but the bases of democracy are weakened. It is inevitable that criminals should take courage from miscarriages of justice due to judicial crookedness or political influence.

But it is not only society in general which has a stake in a sound judiciary and legal profession, but the bench and bar themselves. The demand for better judges is insistent. It is encouraging that the problem of judicial selection is dealt with in one of the planks of the American Bar Association for 1934. It would restrict the choice of judges to a qualified list approved by the bar. This is a move in the right direction, but any substantial reform must be predicated upon a sound bar to approve members as eligible for judgeships. The bar must eliminate the criminals from its own membership. It is important for lawyers to recognize that the law is not merely a profession, but a social obligation as well.

The call to clean house in the legal profession should be heeded by every bar association in the country. Court delays and technicalities are a serious obstacle to the conviction and punishment of the guilty. But the very foundations of justice are involved when the question of the basic integrity of lawyers and judges arises. The American bench and bar owe it to themselves, as well as to society in its fight against crime, to purge their ranks and raise their standards. A moral issue of first importance is involved.

Gun Smugglers Under Fire

IN PROMULGATING the embargo against the shipment of munitions to Cuba, the American State Department called special attention to the need for action against the smuggling of guns and bombs to Cuban rebels through Florida ports. Enforcement of this embargo puts squarely up to customs men and coast guard crews the task of wiping out a traffic which has run intermittently since the Cuban War for Independence in the nineties.

Cuban exiles from one régime after another have set up shop on the American side of the Florida Straits, to plot the overthrow of their enemies. For three years prior to the Spanish-American War they kept the Cuban waters alive with their filibustering schooners, loaded with guns and powder for the patriots organizing their forces in the hills of Camaguay and Oriente provinces. Workmen in Tampa and Key West doled out 10 per cent of their wages to pay for the revolution, and American sympathy generally was with them. In those days customs men also were under orders to stop this flow of guns and ammunition, but their attempts were half-hearted.

That admiration for the gun-runner is not so evident today, and federal men should have no public or personal sentimental obstructions to hurdle in checking the smuggling business. It probably is not extensive, but it is important even if it provides only a few guns and bombs to agitators. The move to stop it fits into the Roosevelt program dedicated to outlawry of the infamous traffic in arms.

The Casual Day

"O HATEFUL harm, condicion of povert," cried the Man of Lawes in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Those familiar with the background—a pilgrimage to Canterbury—against which "the poet of the dawn" let his imagination play, will be struck by the echo in the present Cathedral Pilgrimages for the relief of British unemployed.

And they will no doubt find pleasure in contrasting the slow processions of the early Canterbury pilgrims with those of the twentieth century. Such pilgrimages bring first to mind a picture of foot-weary bands, the more fortunate members taking temporary and merely comparative ease on donkey-back. But the history of today's pilgrimages, already being written for the newspapers, records that twenty airplanes carried visitors to Canterbury recently on a Cathedral pilgrimage.

* * *

The opportunity to combine in this way worship and human service seems to have appealed first to the Dean of Canterbury, who wrote a letter to The Times of London. Now the scheme is progressing under patronage that practically insures its success.

Western countries live under an economy which is the very antithesis of that of Chaucer's time. Where scarcity was a scourge, abundance now offers its blessings. But, unfortunately, where men imagined that "enough to go around" might make earth a paradise, they now repeat the same prayers that must have been said many times along the dusty roads to Canterbury. The words have changed, or perhaps they are not even spoken. But the pilgrimages now in progress bespeak a still wide need, and the same desire to meet it. Possibly some of today's pilgrims suspect that the answer is not to be found in economics alone.

THE CASUAL WEEK

All Hollywood is overcast (itself a hopeful indication) and cleaning house begins at last because of public indignation. Manhattan's Mayor makes full report of his achievements since election. His record ought to gain support and gratitude from every section. To London goes Monsieur Barthou to talk of peace, the press surmises, and find what England means to do in case emergency arises. Without the slightest fuss or flair, most charmingly and simply human, goes Mrs. Roosevelt to the Fair like any ordinary woman. It looks as if the NRA is leaning more to moderation; and even if it's here to stay it's due for quite a transformation. The Russian Soviet decrees the Gay-Pay-Oo exists no longer, an edict which the whole world sees as proof that Russia's growing stronger. P. W.

"The Ministry of Health vote was again discussed in Committee of Supply, and Mr. Shakespeare emphasized the need for greater economy in the use of water."—London Times.

And no doubt with the words:

What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!

"Chicken à la King, Veal Paprika, Ham Mousse All Good with Beer," says a newspaper headline. Perhaps the fact that they are good without beer is too well known to make news.

"People have learned that the word 'boom' is short for 'boomerang,'" according to Mr. Shane Leslie, quoted in a London paper. And Hollywood is learning, from the public's protest against the low standards of films, that many people are beginning to regard "sin" as short for "cinema."

Enoch Bear Stays at Home

FOR two days Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear, our Woolly Family Bear in Good Standing, had been upside down in a corner of the nursery. It was on the eve of the baby's departure for summer camp that I espied him and inquired of his small owner.

"Are you taking Enoch Bear?"

I asked the question without any inflections which would indicate how I felt about having both of them away for the summer. To be sure, it had occurred to me that it would be rather nice to have one of them. But obviously Enoch Bear couldn't go to camp without the baby, and I rather took it for granted that the baby couldn't go without Enoch Bear.

The baby regarded me gravely for a moment. Then with complete nonchalance and no inflections indicating how *he* felt about it, he said:

"No, *you* can keep him."

"May," I said, "not can." But the lesson in English was only to avoid possible sentiment which would embarrass a six-year-old. I changed Enoch's posture to a more dignified, upright one, looked about for a missing brown glass eye, and said at length, "Do you think he'd really like being left behind? After all, he's rather used to sitting on your bed."

"Well, he can come if he wants to," the baby said, looking at his bear affectionately. "Only he'd better have his other eye glued back."

So Enoch sat by the big, black suitcase which was being filled with an inventory of articles that the baby handed me in the order of their importance to him:

1 Indian suit (very much feathered),
1 swimming suit (microscopic and striped),
1 pair sneakers (new and very precious),
1 ball for the beach (too large to be packed),
1 streamlined auto (ten-cent store variety).

Such articles as clothing and bedding were completely ignored.

* * *

That last evening was a lively one, to say the least, and only Enoch remained collected, meek and unhurried. In the midst of it, surrounded by indelible ink for marking, piles of required articles and freshly ironed suits, I suddenly stopped, sat down and picked up Our Bear in my ink-stained fingers.

"Where *is* his eye?" I asked of the baby, who was circling about in pajamas far too short for him because all the others were packed. He was freshly shampooed and was trying vainly to brush flat his wayward curls which stood up in feathery tufts. His expression as he worked on them was quite belligerent, and accented by indelible ink on the nose where he had come too close to my busy pen.

My question distracted him. He thought it over and disappeared. Presently he called me from downstairs. "I think it's in the vase," he said, "but I can't reach it." He was right. There it was, in a vase on top of the bookcase where it had been dropped months before. Two eyes restored Enoch wonderfully, so we set him atop our finished tasks and went to bed.

Next day, when we packed the car with all the belongings the smallest camper seems to need, there was such a riot of objects ranging from a rake, a hoe, a scooter and roller skates to piles of blankets (which the baby thought took up an offensive amount of room) that Enoch disappeared somewhere at the bottom of the piles and we decided he must ride to his destination in oblivion. His owner looked at us with the smallest of smiles when we mentioned his obscurity, but said nothing. Neither did we remember Enoch when we unloaded at the camp, but took it for granted that he would turn up in the unpacking. So we went out to pay our *adieus* to a very much occupied small boy who was making the acquaintance of a bevy of small creatures in swimming suits. They were so busy over their tentative advances of friendship that we said the briefest word of good-by and went off, feeling a trifle snubbed, perhaps, and just the least bit sniffy.

* * *

When we returned to the city apartment which had so lately housed a boy and a bear, to say nothing of a scooter, a tricycle and roller skates all set at random in the hall, we assured and reassured ourselves that everything was perfect. You couldn't, we were both agreed, keep a child in the city when he could have the countryside to run in. It was so logical that there was nothing more to be said, yet we lighted the lamps for more cheer and avoided the nursery. Besides, hadn't we promptly been forgotten? He hadn't even said good-by. We still felt that just a little!

But when we drew the nursery shades later that evening, we pointed in amazement to an occupant of a small, green chair. For there, two-eyed and patient and triumphant, sat Enoch Bear. Obviously it was a message of some sort, for only that morning he had been with all the other things going to camp. The baby, wise in the ways of grown-ups, left this token of his understanding.

A few days later, we thanked his owner by long-distance telephone and heard a chuckle at the other end of the wire.

"I left him for a s'prise," the baby said. "Did he s'prise you very much?"

We assured him that he had. There was another chuckle, a pause and then a small voice said, "I don't need him very much anyway, except after supper."

So the next day, in a big, cardboard box, Enoch went on his travels again, this time to summer camp, where we hoped he might provide a further s'prise acceptable to someone else. D. D.

Divergent Views on War Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the heading, "Political Incapacity to Pay Debts," H. B. Elliston has written an article in your issue of June 4 which will be read with distress and dismay by Monitor readers in Britain.

The final paragraph suggests that it would be more straightforward if a case were made out on the basis that Germany is unable to pay reparations, and he states that it would become the debtor to couple such a statement with an offer. The implication that no offer has been made is surely difficult to maintain.

But the seriousness of his article lies in his suggestion that difficulties of transfers are a mere pretext, which, in his own words, have been "trotted out" when token payments have been made. He admits that the transfer problem existed in 1931, but tells his readers that the conversion of the £2,000,000,000 war loan and the subsequent flight of holders of dollars and other foreign currencies to London have placed Great Britain in a position to transfer, and that therefore her arguments are insincere.

The difficulties in 1931 were patent to all, and surely no writer of economics would fail to attribute them to the attempt to make payments of war debt and reparations unaccompanied by goods. That attempt led to the collapse which Mr. Hoover made a belated effort to stave off by the moratorium, a moratorium which for all time demonstrated the world nature of the question and the indissoluble connection between the war-debt payments and reparations payments, whether acknowledged in legal documents or not. The step was taken too late. The German bank crisis supervened, followed by the still graver events in Great Britain. As the money center of the world, it has always been the depository of the balances belonging to nationals of other countries. Confidence was lost, balances were withdrawn, and speculation against the sterling took place, and the gold standard became untenable.

What reason can your financial editor advance for suggesting that a renewal of the pre-1931 madness will not have exactly the same effect on world conditions? Let me deal with his arguments in more detail. He says that the conversion operation was carried out so smoothly that very few Americans noticed it. That may be so, and is a great compliment to the financial authorities in London. They were by no means unconscious of the difficulties while the operation took place. There was a great strain on sterling during those days, but the corner was turned, and, as we know, nothing succeeds like success: confidence in London led to money from all parts seeking shelter there, and, as your financial editor rightly says, large sums came to London from the United States.

But those who handle London finances are not likely to forget the severe criticism leveled against them in 1931, viz., that finance houses in London had been so incautious as to employ sight deposits from other countries to finance German and other trade, and they are guarding against a repetition. These sight deposits are in time of insecurity and lack of confidence what we call "bad" money, and must not be employed in such a way that they cannot be immediately available when the owners of that money demand it back. Hence the equalization fund, representing as it does—albeit, indirectly—foreign deposits. The large sums available there do not properly belong to Great Britain to be used for the purpose of paying war debts, which would be the most effectual way of rendering that money unavailable should the world again decide that London is not a safe shelter for its funds. Let it not be forgotten that the monetary authorities of London have the same duty to render such deposits safe as has an individual bank to take care that it can always meet the demands upon it by its own depositors of money at call. This cannot be done by using borrowings from Peter to pay Paul.

What we mean by inability to transfer is this: War-debt payments cannot be transferred without damage to the economic structure unless the debtor has a favorable balance of trade, or, more correctly, a favorable balance of payments, and unless the creditor has one correspondingly adverse. That favorable balance does not exist for Great Britain today. The payment in gold to which your financial editor refers was not a maneuver to convey a wrong impression, but it should have conveyed to everybody the conviction that while that might be done once, or possibly twice, an attempt to continue it year by year would be to court the same disaster as we witnessed in 1931.

The Monitor has set itself a very high task by calling itself international. It aims to bring about understanding between nations, and the war-debt question is impossible of real solution by any other means. Obviously, some kind of agreement may be patched up under the compelling force of events, but an agreement which has not the willing consent of both nations as being in accord with justice is no real solution. Justice cannot be expressed by any written document. Such expression may have to be changed. As between the citizens of one country, justice is recognized by the legislation. As between nations, justice must be achieved by other means. As long as this is looked upon as an Anglo-American question, and not viewed from the standpoint that both countries have a duty to look at it in the light of a world question, no real settlement is possible. The British nation is proud. It is especially proud of its willingness at all times not only to meet its obligations, but to pay somewhat more than what justice may seem to them to demand. They have also a great sense of responsibility for the consequences of their actions, as they may affect the whole of world trade, and they feel very keenly any slur which may be cast upon them through the refusal of others to grasp the difficulties which ensue when the two duties have to be reconciled. As presented by your financial editor, British readers will feel that his article represents "political unwillingness" to deal with the matter from this point of view, and between the lines we seem to hear the accompaniment of that surely unthinking remark which has caused so much harm: "They hired the money, didn't they?"

London. K. F. KNUDSEN. (Sir Karl Knudsen.)

From Another Critic

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thanks are due to Mr. H. B. Elliston for his able articles explaining intergovernmental war-debt "payments in kind" as proposed by Secretary of State Hull, in contradistinction to the transfer of accumulated foreign currency balances resulting from surplus commercial shipments of goods, or services rendered, to the creditor country. Mr. Elliston points to plenitude of available dollars in November, 1932, when probably $400,000,000 was repaid to unassenting American holders of British war loan at the time of the conversion from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent bonds, and states that the operation was performed so smoothly that few Americans heard of it.

This very repayment which he cites, however, sent the dollar to $3.14 to the pound!

As clearly stated in the British note to the United States on June 4, "the attempt to transfer amounts of this magnitude would as its immediate effect cause a sharp depreciation of sterling against the dollar, which, as His Majesty's Government understand, would not be consistent with the monetary policy of the United States." Whatever hopes indeed would there be for present recovery in this country if dollar exchange were sent up, year after year, to abnormal levels?

Boston, Mass. ERNEST F. BARRY.

Mr. Elliston's Reply

"Political Incapacity to Pay Debts" sought to show that Britain's *present* case for revision rested mainly on political, not commercial, grounds. I felt that in regard to *current* installments the transfer difficulty had been overstressed. I feared that it might prove a boomerang. Hence, knowing something about both sides of the controversy from long journalistic contact with it, and animated by a constructive desire to further the cause of revision based upon mutual understanding, I sought to restore a proper perspective. Events since I wrote the article amply justify the effort. The Hull note of June 27 offered a way around the transfer difficulty. Far from "jumping at it," as the London Observer surmised, Britain threw cold water over it, saying that it was the total of the debt that counted, not the method of payment. That was precisely what I said. The correspondent may be interested in two typical *pro-revision* comments from the American side, picked out haphazardly:

> The unfavorable reaction in England to the suggestion that some of the debts be paid in kind is surprising in view of the statement in the last British note: "Payment of debts implies the willingness of the creditor to accept goods and services sufficient to cover the debts due him, over and above those required to cover his exports."—*The Guaranty Survey, June.*
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> If, as the British Government now declares, "the primary question for settlement" is not the method of transferring debt payments, "but the amount that should be paid," one might ask why in its note of June 4 it laid such emphasis upon the impossibilities of transfer. One might ask it, but to do so would be quite useless.—*New York Herald Tribune, June 29.*

The recent exchange, patently, has retarded understanding. An offsetting factor, however, is that the anti-revision attitude of Congress is expected to be moderated by the new method of tackling the farm debt problem through the Frazier-Lemke Act.

An Intimate Message From Washington

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE From Washington, which has appeared every Monday on this page for several months, will be omitted during the next few weeks. With the President and Congress away from the capital, the Intimate Messengers also are widely scattered. The Messages will be resumed when justified by a resumption of government activities on the Potomac.